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MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

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## ROOSEVELT AND LEADERS PLAN REFINANCING OF FARM LOANS

### LEWIS SPRIDGEN WINS ACQUITTAL IN COIN KILLING

Muscatine Man Grins As  
Jury Frees Him Of  
Murder Charge

DAVENPORT, Ia.—Lewis Spridgen, 35, was acquitted late Tuesday of a charge of murdering Nick Coin, Davenport liquor baron, for which he had been on trial nearly two weeks.

His mouth split into a broad grin when the jury made its report late in the afternoon in the Scott county courthouse.

His mother rushed forward from the crowd and kissed the face of the man who denied that he held the gun which sprayed bullets over the body of the Davenport liquor chieftain.

Spridgen, a Muscatine man, had paraded his friends before the jury here to say that he was in Muscatine at the time Coin was slain.

### LOTTERY PROFITS BARED AT TRIAL

Prosecutor Claims Mann  
And Partners Make  
\$460,000 Profit

NEW YORK—Conrad H. Mann, president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, divided \$460,000 with a New York promoter as the profits of a lottery they staged for the Fraternal Order of Eagles in 1931, it was testified Wednesday at their trial in the federal building. Both, with their respective assistants, are charged with violating federal lottery statutes.

The lottery tickets, which were sold by members of the Eagles, paid but \$75,000 in prizes.

Checks to Mann and B. C. McGuire, the promoter, for \$230,000 each, were offered in evidence. The contract under which they agreed to split the profits of the project, called charitable in literature distributed to lodge members, was read into the record earlier in the day.

Also packed in evidence were books of tickets to be sold by members of the Eagles. These contained fifty tickets each. They granted admission to a dance or other entertainment and permitted the holders to participate in drawings for cash prizes of \$75,000. Louis Mead Treadwell, assistant United States attorney conducting the prosecution, declared in his opening address to the jury that not one cent went for prizes.

The men on trial with Mann and McGuire are Frank E. Hering of South Bend, editor of the Eagles' Magazine, who had a contract under the terms of which he

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### President Elect And Senate Leaders In "Conference"



President Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt with Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama (left) and Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas at the "Little White House" in Warm Springs, Ga.

### PROPERTY VALUE IN ILLINOIS DOWN

Decrease Of 12 Per Cent  
Shown In Report Of  
Tax Commission

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A decrease of 12 per cent in the total valuation of all property is shown in the 1932 report of the state tax commission, made public here Wednesday.

The total assessment for 1932 is \$7,043,754,262, a decrease of \$960,628,722. The state decrease is due to reductions in valuations made in many of the counties. The final returns from Cook, Lake, Du Page, and Winnebago counties were not received by the commission, and estimates were made.

The total valuation of lands, lots and personal property for 1932 was \$2,767,162,564 in the downstate and \$3,648,102,307 in Cook county, as compared with \$3,021,227,228 in the downstate and \$4,247,686,797 for Cook county in 1931. The total for this year for lands, lots and personal property was \$6,415,264,871 as against \$7,268,914,025 in 1931.

The report shows a total assessment of \$555,102,821 on steam and electric roads of the entire state, as against \$636,741,569 for the previous year. The total on capital stock in corporations for this year was \$73,386,570.

The assessment for 1931 was \$98,727,360. Of this year's total on capital stock \$21,995,850 was extended in the downstate and \$51,390,920 in Cook county.

### Indiana Police In Search For Child Await Ransom Note

RENSELAER, Ind.—A ransom note is awaited by Jasper county authorities following the kidnaping, three days ago, of Patricia Pearl Tripp, 4 years old, from the farm home of her maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin Smith, two miles southwest of here.

Blond, blue eyed with fair complexion, Patricia Pearl is 3 feet 3 inches tall and weighs 37 pounds. She wore only a print dress and slippers and stockings when kidnaped.

### PLAN FOR REPEAL VOTE ON MONDAY

Wet Leaders Claim 276  
Lined Up To Vote  
On Resolution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following Tuesday's sudden relapse upon the part of Democratic leaders, the chance of a vote on a repeal resolution in the house of representatives next Monday again took a sudden upswing Wednesday.

Speaker John N. Garner, the Vice President elect, performed another somersault on the question of bringing about a repeal vote on the opening day of the congressional session.

Last Friday afternoon Mr. Gar-

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### OFFICIALS FORBID "HUNGER MARCH"

Extra Police Will Be On  
Duty Monday When  
Congress Meets

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Capital officials began Wednesday to prepare for an invasion by about two thousand "hunger marchers" who plan, it is said, for a demonstration as congress convenes next Monday.

There will be no parade on Capitol hill, and Maj. Ernest W. Brown, new superintendent of police, has canceled all leaves for policemen, effective on Sunday. That day the "hunger army" is due.

The capitol committee, composed of David Barry, sergeant at arms of the senate; Kenneth Romney, sergeant at arms of the house, and David Lynn, architect of the capitol, met Wednesday with Supt. Brown.

Mr. Romney said they decided no federal troops will be necessary, although the question of asking for them was discussed. The committee, however, authorized a special additional police guard of 100 for duty Monday.

Any attempt by the "hunger marchers" to hold an organized parade in the capitol grounds will be prohibited although the right of individuals to enter those grounds will not be questioned, but all banners will be barred.

### FARM MORTGAGE PROBLEM WILL BE TAKEN UP EARLY

Federal Funds At Low  
Rate Of Interest To  
Be Available

WARM SPRINGS, Ga.—This quiet haven was alive today with United States senators and congressmen coming and going, and with the future destinies of the nation being wrought in a cozy cottage on a mountain top where sat the President elect, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The vital business of relieving the farmer, a reported agreement on the Roosevelt secretariat in the White House; discussions on whether the short session of congress can or will pass a beer bill, and the possibility of getting a repealer of the eighteenth amendment through at the same time—all these problems came to the

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### DIRECT TAXATION BURDEN ENORMOUS

Total Of \$9,519,000,000  
In Levies Reached  
During 1931

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The burden of direct taxation upon the people of the United States in 1931 reached an aggregate of 9 billion 519 millions of dollars. That appears large in words. Perhaps larger in figures — \$9,519,000,000.

This enormous total represents the direct taxation alone. It does not include customs duties, revenues from grants, from interests, from earnings of public service departments and other revenue.

The 1931 national income of the United States was recently estimated at 60 billion 500 million dollars by the international labor office. On the basis of this estimate the national tax bill in 1931 absorbed 17.7 per cent of the total national income.

The tax burden laid on the people by the government and other political divisions rose from \$69.27 for every man, woman and child in the country in 1922 to \$77.52 per capita in 1931.

The levies by political divisions in 1931 were divided as follows:

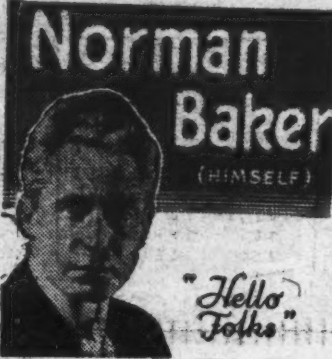
|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Nation            | Two billions 425 million |
| State             | One billion 067 million  |
| County            | 358 million              |
| City              | Two billions 975 million |
| Other local taxes | One billion 108 million  |

The figures were contained in the preliminary report issued Wednesday of the special subcommittee of the house ways and means committee selected to study

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"





**CON PENA Participole.** Senora Fallecho Hoy Catorce Horas. Srio. Part.—S. Gonzalez—I received that telegram when I returned to the Ritz Hotel last evening (Friday) at 7 o'clock—surely sad—it turned all Mexico to mourning—it says: "With sorrow I advise you that Mrs. Calles died this afternoon at four o'clock," signed by Ex-President Calles' secretary—the wife of the "iron man" of Mexico—this morning at 10 I went to their home with my floral remembrance and such a sight—between 3,000 and 4,000 people there—flowers by truckloads standing on street—Calles yard packed with flowers, inside also and the neighbors' lawns—it was then I realized why it was difficult for me to secure the kind of flowers I wished—practically every flower in the city had been sold—promptly at 10:30, the announced time, the funeral started—immediately after the officials arrived with the U. S. Consuls, ambassadors as well as those from all other foreign nations—no disorder—everything went off like clockwork—she died at 4 o'clock Friday and was buried at 11:30 Saturday morning—they do not wait days and weeks for burials in Mexico—I shall never forget the sad expression on General Calles' face as he entered his car at the gate entrance to his home—assisted by high officials he moved slowly as though he were on the verge of a nervous breakdown—and he is—he has suffered terribly for months since the operation on his wife at Boston—the operation was in June for tumor of the brain—it returned in five months—cancer and tumors always return after operation and death hastened by it or by using radium or X-rays—some day the influence of the medical associations will cease—then people will be able to be cured of tumors and cancer—but never will they be permitted to have any treatment except that prescribed by the American Medical Association as long as there are millions in the operation, radium and X-ray RACKET—the press carried the story that the doctors said when the operated that they could not promise a cure and she would die in six months—then why did they operate?—they tell the public that they help to extend life by operations on tumors and cancers while the best authorities say—leave them alone and they will live longer—however, we all must learn—the world did not turn from horseback or buggy riding to autos in one day and it will be another hundred years before the people awaken to the fact that the Baker Cancer and Tumor treatment saves hundreds while the A. M. A.'s treatments kill millions. A wonderful little woman of 30 is gone—a wonderful man is sad—Mexico mourns one—sympathizes with the other.

**FROM SADNESS to pleasure—**after the sad morning we went to the **FLOATING GARDENS** about ten miles from Mexico City—beautiful and quaint—there they row you around through the narrow water channels in boats like you see pictured around Venice—with flowers and beautiful shrubbery on all sides and here and there a dance hall and cafe for eats and drinks—hard or soft—I bet that makes some of you fellows who have not had a drink since Billy Sunday left Muscatine wish you were down here—but from what I hear of the booze racket in Muscatine—and their implications up there—there should be plenty to drink right at home without traveling 2,000 miles.

**DATA—**oftentimes correct and oftentimes not so good—statistics recently proved the straw vote of a national magazine was

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## Monaco To Abandon Its Army Of 96 Men



(Acme Photo)

The army of Monaco, consisting of 96 men, as it appeared during the parade in Monte Carlo. It has been officially announced that the army will be disbanded in the interests of disarmament and economy. This is the first tangible fruit of the Geneva disarmament conference and comes as part of a program of liquidating Monaco as an independent state. France is to take over most of the governmental services.

## DIRECT TAXATION BURDEN ENORMOUS

(Continued from page one)

the duplication of taxation imposed by the federal government and by states and their subdivisions.

"There was a decrease in the federal tax burden between 1928 and 1931," the committee reported, "but this has been more than offset by the increase in the case of local taxes."

It was found that the city per capita tax burden in 1931 was \$24.26, as against \$14.97 in 1922, an increase of more than 62 per cent.

By recording as a duplication each state tax falling on the same source as that touched by a federal tax, the committee discovered 326 instances of double taxation. The gasoline tax was cited as the most notable example. The federal government through the tax adopted at the last session of congress taxes gasoline sales; all 48 states, one territory, and the District of Columbia also tax gasoline sales. The gasoline tax, therefore, counts for 50 duplications.

### Chief Sources Listed

The subcommittee recorded the income tax, the special sales taxes on various tangible and intangible objects, and the estate tax as the chief sources of federal revenue, and listed the general property tax as accounting for some 74 per cent of the combined tax revenue of the states and their subdivisions.

Public hearings on the problem of overlapping taxes, federal, state, and municipal will be held by the committee starting in December, it was said. The report

## What's In A Name?

B. T. Christmas is in the storage and transfer business on Holly St., in Pasadena, Cal. F. Laucke is head of the York Safe and Lock works.

The place cards at the party announcing the engagement of Clifford Black and Marjory Smith, of Siloam Springs, Ark., were patterned after a horseshoe, with the picture of a blacksmith at the anvil.

A. T. Wheeler checks wheels on the Virginia Railway at Princeton, W. Va.

Erna Dollar runs a store in Lafayette, Colo.

Dr. Hurt, a painless dentist, has his office in that city.

Charles A. Banker has been one at Glendive, Mont., for some 32 years and is at the present time a vice president of the Exchange State Bank there.

S. W. Henn deals in poultry feed at Oklahoma City.

today recommended that witnesses at these hearings devote their testimony as far as possible to remedies for existing conditions, since, it was said, the preliminary report established the fact that tremendous duplication of taxation exists.

The committee is composed of Representative Fred M. Vinson (Dem., Ky.), chairman; Thomas H. Cullen (Dem., N. Y.), Frank Crowther (Rep., N. Y.), Carl Chindblom (Rep., Ill.), and David J. Lewis (Dem., Md.).

## PALACE

Muscatine, Iowa



Next WED & THURS  
Dec. 7 and 8  
Wheeler & Woolsey  
in "HOLD 'EM JAIL"

## GET YOUR CAR READY For Cold Weather Starting

Leaky valves, poor ignition, improper lubrication are some of the causes. A complete check-up may save time and money for you. Complete overhauling battery service.

No job too large  
No job too small

## WELCH AUTO REPAIR SHOP

Rear 114-116 Walnut St.

## PLAN FOR REPEAL VOTE ON MONDAY

(Continued from page one)

ner said he was not interested in repeal at this session. That same evening he changed his mind and said he was. Tuesday he weakened and said he would not push the Monday vote if members objected.

Wednesday the speaker again announced firmly that the Monday vote was on; Democratic aides predicted with a show of confidence that they could line up 151 favorable votes on their side of the aisle; Republican wet leaders, headed by Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, were hopeful that 125 members of their party would be ready to vote "Aye."

"I don't see any reason why we should not bring the repeal resolution up Monday," was Mr. Garner's statement for Wednesday. "I am pretty certain we will. The gentlemen who have been talking postponement have about come around to the conclusion that they have got to face the question some time and it might as well be now."



(Special to the Free Press)

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special)**—The bareback riders, the clowns, the trapeze workers and the ringmasters are assembling for the last show of the seventy-second Congressional circus. Rehearsals are in progress and the band is practicing in the elephant tent, but its strains are subdued and many sour notes float through the canvas walls.

The short session of the lame-duck Congress which opens early in December promises to be most lively. Though the bonus army has been warned by its leaders to stay away, rumors are current that many of the boys plan to come anyway, manufacturing new leaders as they go. And from the rural regions comes the report that thousands of farmers, weary of producing six-cent cotton, twenty-cent wheat and ten-cent corn, are greasing the old truck which, loaded with provisions and bedding, will take them to the national capital in search of the off-promised phantom farm relief.

**SINCE NOV. 8** the close, cordial, warm relations which existed during the campaign days between the heads of the radio chains and the Republican National Committee have noticeably cooled off. The Republican managers are sadly disappointed. They had been persuaded by the radio captains to take the campaign sack and hand it over to the broadcasters. "We'll win the elections for you," the chain magnates said. "Give us a million and a lot of orators, and we'll deliver the votes."

The Republican managers fell for the sales talk. They paid the money, leaned back in their chairs and listened with a pleased smile to the ballyhoo which nightly filled the transcontinental air.

Now they are sore. If a million dollars spent for radio time could deliver only fifty-nine electoral votes, what would it take for the 210 more needed to win?

The broadcasters overplayed their hand. Their sales talks were too strong, their promises too rosy. Now they are getting cold, fishy looks when they breeze in to explain how it all happened.

**ALL OF WHICH** makes it practically certain that Congress during the forthcoming session will not only speedily pass the bill

Please turn to page twelve

## Formal Opening

of our remodelled store

Friday, December 2, 1932

Favors For Everyone

## RED PAINT STORE

GEO. L. JEHRING, Prop.

214-16 Iowa Ave. Muscatine, Iowa



# New Dine And Dance Palace Opened Here

## Sam Young And Granny Caple Proprietors Of "The Tavern"

**Caple's Orchestra To  
Play Four Nights  
Each Week**

Muscatine's new dine and dance palace, "The Tavern," located at 900 East Second street in the building formerly occupied by the KTNT store, was formally opened for business Thursday night. The proprietors are Sam Young, who formerly operated the popular Airport Inn on Highway 61, and Granville Caple, leader of the well known Granny Caple and his Southerners dance orchestra.

The proprietors announce that the entire building has been re-decorated and a new composition floor laid for dancing. Mr. Caple and his Southerners will provide the music for dancing on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday nights of each week. The Cotton Pickers, popular traveling negro band, will play for a special dance on Monday night, Dec. 5. "The Tavern" will be open at noon every day and noon and evening meals will be served.

## LOTTERY PROFITS BARED AT TRIAL

**Prosecutor Claims Mann  
And Partners Make  
\$460,000 Profit**

(Continued from page one)  
was to receive a third of Mr. Mann's share of the profits, and Raymond Walsh, an associate of McGuire in promotion for fraternal organizations.

The contract was presented during the testimony of Eugene J. Balsinger, deputy auditor for the Eagles. He identified both contracts and tickets. The contract was made, he said, at a meeting where McGuire said he had put over a fund raising project for the Loyal Order of Moose and believed he could do as much for the Eagles.

"Wasn't the award of prizes mentioned?" asked Mr. Treadwell.

"In the matter of stimulating ticket selling—yes," said Mr. Balsinger. "Mr. McGuire said he had a legal way of distributing prizes and tickets."

The tickets were distributed by the American Railway Express throughout the country, he said.

According to Balsinger, Mann first met McGuire in Chicago in December, 1930, when "McGuire told him he had just closed a deal with the Loyal Order of Moose and tried to interest him in the venture." Later, Balsinger said, a contract was signed.

## FARM MORTGAGE PROBLEM UP SOON

(Continued from page one)

fore Wednesday in the "Little White House" on Pine mountain.

At luncheon time the dining room of the Meriweather inn, which customarily finds only the patients and their relatives in attendance, with a quiet peace over it all, was fairly thronged with important folk and their voices—especially that of Senator Huey P. (Call Me Kingfish) Long of Louisiana—carried in a steady hum over the large room.

Representative H. B. Steagall of Alabama, chairman of the powerful banking committee of the house, announced the results of his interview with President Elect Roosevelt as follows:

"I discussed at some length with Mr. Roosevelt the problem of refinancing farm mortgage. This, as you know, is one of the matters of deepest interest to him and it is one to which he is giving a great deal of time.

"It came up because it is a matter to be handled by my committee. I cannot say we reached any concrete conclusion beyond agreeing that something needs to be done to relieve those people now burdened by farm mortgages, many of them by excess rates of interest.

"Gov. Roosevelt asked me to meet with him in New York a are an estimated 900 million dol-

that he would favor the submission of a bill in the short session little later and we will go over the ground again."

The President elect in his campaign speeches stressed the importance of federal relief in the farm mortgage situation. There

of congress making federal funds lars in farm mortgages outstanding, and many farmers have lost their lands and homes or are delinquent with interest total skyrocketing.

It was reported that Mr. Roosevelt told Representative Steagall

available for the refinancing of farm loans at a low rate of interest. The refinancing would not be done directly with the local banks holding farm paper, but through a federal agency, probably the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

You and Your Friends Are Cordially Invited To Visit

# THE TAVERN

**Muscatine's New Dine and Dance Palace  
In Former KTNT Store Building**

**GRANNY CAPLE  
AND HIS  
SOUTHERNERS**



**DANCING  
EVERY  
NIGHT  
EXCEPT  
SUNDAY**



**ORCHESTRA  
MONDAY  
TUESDAY  
FRIDAY  
SATURDAY  
NIGHTS**



**(Special Dance)  
COTTON PICKERS  
Monday Night  
DECEMBER 5**

**New Composition Dance Floor  
900 East Second Street  
Sam Young & G. Caple, Props.**

**Open Noon Every Day**

**Floor Shows Later**

**For The Millions  
Who Drank Beer**

# ATLAS Special

**J. P. Manjoine,  
Distributor**

*Drink  
Refresh Yourself*

**Coca-Cola**

*In Bottles*

*Delicious and Refreshing*

**Phone 1500**

**Muscatine Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc.**

**EAT  
IDEAL  
ICE  
CREAM  
FOR  
HEALTH**

**Lagomarcino-Grupe  
Company**

**TRY OUR NEW DRINK**

**St. Clair's True Fruit  
GRAPE-FRUIT**

**Contains real fruit juice**

**—Bottled by—**

**J. B. ST. CLAIR  
Bottling Works**

**Muscatine, Iowa**

**San-Man  
and  
Whitman  
Chocolates**

**Eichenauer's  
Cigar Store**

**Phone 211**

**211 E. 2nd St.**



## Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page two)

almost perfect in its prophecy—but we have another worth thinking about—in the national magazine—Nation's Business—they carry on page 58 in their November issue—three business maps showing the GOOD—FAIR—QUIET business spots of the United States—it is taken from a commercial agency's reports on business conditions of the country—for last month it shows a spot running from the Illinois line on the Mississippi, from above Dubuque down into the Illinois-Missouri line—for other months it shows Muscatine and vicinity still in QUIET ZONE—then they show a map of last year—Muscatine still in QUIET ZONE—but their maps for the time before show GOOD ZONES—now the difference is—the former maps were charted when hundreds of thousands of people were pouring into Muscatine and its territory to visit and shop at KTNT and KTNT store—but now the QUIET sign is hung out—even though people will learn to know when they have a good thing—they had their choice of two things—splendid drawing enterprises that drew people and money into its city or a powerful newspaper syndicate that took money out of its city—they chose the latter and many went broke or nearly so—but Adler still makes the money—who's to blame?—the unthinking public of course—

I AM WRITING this on train speeding or crawling towards Mexico City—will arrive there Thursday morning at 8:45—left Nuevo Laredo at 2 a. m. this morning (Wednesday)—just a few minutes ago I passed rather an odd thing—the Tropic Of Cancer—did you ever see it—NO—and you never will—but along the left side of the tracks there's a large monument reading—ZONE TROPIC OF CANCER—with two large hands pointing East and West—the temperature was nice for standing on rear of train in shirt sleeves—to the East the low mountain range—to the West, foothills will range 20 miles away—corn was growing—trees about 20 feet high were seen—all the rest desert brush or low bushes—stone fences here and there a beautiful sunset behind the mountains on the left with its cast of lavender on the mountain range—it was pretty in its plainness—but nothing unusual—farming not much—don't know how—never been shown—but land would raise many things—but of stony nature not like good old Iowa land—stone fences go far over top of mountains—many goats herding—that's about all—train stops at little station—begging boys and girls run quickly to the Pullman coach steps—begging for a centavos or more—peddlers, with their fruits—and five Mexicans with a bass violin, small violin, flute, guitar, etc., playing music for "throw outs"—some music—would make a novelty for our new station XENT—the highway for autos runs alongside of the track—such a highway—auto with high arched can get through—others not—the Cord or Franklin I drive would not make it on account of the rutty roads—thousands of workers rushing the work on them, however—expect 1933 will show paved or graveled roads for fast travel from the American border to Mexico City—then they are working on road from Mexico City to Panama, then on down to Latin America—it will be the highway of the North and South American Continents—and our station XENT sitting right at the gateway to Latin America—a wonderful location—weather warm—eagerly waiting arrival in the world's most beautiful and pleasant city—Mexico City with its ONE MILLION MEXICANS of all classes—the spice of variety.

THE TRAIN I ride on is in every way equal to the better American trains—in fact it is the Please turn to page twelve

## INDUSTRY USES MANY DIAMONDS

More Than Half Imported In 1930 Used For Drills, Etc.

Not all the diamonds produced in the world are destined to find a resting place in milady's jewelry box.

More than \$4,000,000,000 worth of diamonds are owned in the United States, and of the \$30,000,000 worth imported in 1930 more than half were used in industry.

The precious stones find many uses in the industrial world, some of which are surprising to the layman. Some form the bearings for watches, chronometers, electrical meters, and other accurate instruments and laboratory apparatus. Some, in which tapered holes are drilled, are used for drawing fine wire of platinum, silver, gold, and rare metals. Much of the wire used for filaments for electric bulbs and radio tubes and other delicate apparatus is drawn through diamonds.

### Many Other Uses

Diamonds also are used as drills for glass, porcelain, and similar hard substances; turning tools for lathe work; engraving points, and as cutting edges for rock drilling and sawing.

For industrial purposes only the less perfect and less valuable stones are used. Although more than half the diamonds mined find their way into industrial use, the value of these "working diamonds" is much less than value of the "patrician diamonds" used in jewelry.

The average family in the United States, which is the largest diamond-consuming country, owns between \$150 and \$200 worth of the precious stones. The largest diamond-producing continent, on the other hand, is Africa, which furnishes 85 per cent of the world's supply of all types of these precious and expensive gems.

### South Africa Leads

South Africa produces about half of the total amount mined in the entire continent—or approximately the same amount that enters the United States each year.

The chief sources of diamonds in South Africa are the "pipe" mines near Pretoria, where 130,000,000 loads of blue clay have been removed to leave a hole more than 1,000 feet deep; and the alluvial deposits in Namaqualand, Cape Province, where steam shovels scoop diamond-bearing sands from the earth.

## SENATOR DAVIS FACES CONTEST

Committee Gets Reports Of Election Fraud In Pennsylvania

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sen. "Puddler Jim" Davis of Pennsylvania will have to fight as hard for his seat this winter as he did last, and as hard as did Boss Vare. His sponsor, who was refused the same seat after his so-called election in 1926.

Two thousand complaints of fraud in Vare's election of Davis are reported by investigators who have begun to report to the House committee which is inquiring into the illegal use of campaign funds in the 1932 election.

Results of its probe will be furnished to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which the contest brought by L. H. Rupp, Davis' Democratic opponent, will be referred.

Presumption that Vare stole the election in Philadelphia is based on the sharp contrast between the Literary Digest straw poll and the election returns made by Vare's election boards. This assumption is backed by the long list of detailed charges of irregularity.

Thirteen of the 30 men who have been president of the United States served fractional terms.

## Return From Underseas Expedition



(Acme Photo)

Miss Gloria Hollister, Dr. William Beebe, scientist, and John Tee Van as they arrived in New York with their "bathysphere" after deep sea explorations off Bermuda. The "bathysphere" is made of steel and connected by oxygen tubes to the surface of the water. Dr. Beebe descended 2,200 feet into the water in this steel ball.

## "Prosperity" Wage Of Big Chain Stores \$22.71 Weekly

WASHINGTON—Average salary of all employees of the 33 chains of department stores in the United States in 1929—at the height of "prosperity wages"—was \$22.71 a week, according to U. S. Census Bureau reports analyzed by the Department of Commerce. This average includes the high salaries of executives and experts in the big stores.

In this study were included 20 local or regional and 13 national chains, operating 2,560 stores, whose aggregate sales in that year were \$665,172,168. They included the retail stores of two large mail order houses which also operate retail stores. For the 33 chains the total payroll was \$67,860,870, of which \$64,553,442 went to 54,652 regular full-time workers, and the remainder to 16,489 part-time employees.

The 33 department store chains reported average operating expenses equal to 24.35 per cent of sales," the Commerce Department stated. "The three largest chains do more than three-fourths of the business. They have an expense ratio of 23.05 per cent, compared with 28.58 for the other chains."

About 38 per cent of all the units in these 33 chains, operating at the end of 1929, were established between 1925 and 1928. More than 33 per cent were established in 1929.

Even more important in the retail selling field than the chains are the department stores, numbering 121, held in 14 "ownership groups," but separately managed. Their total sales in 1929 were \$1,003,602,600.

## Italy Preparing 24 Seaplanes To Make Trip Around World

A round-the-world flight has been planned for 24 Italian seaplanes to take place next March or April under the command of Gen. Aldo Pellegrini.

The planes selected for the flight, for which the Italian air ministry has been preparing carefully for the past two years, are Savoia Marchetti machines of the S55 type, fitted with new Isotta Fraschini engines developing from 750 to 800 horsepower and having a speed of 125 miles an hour.

The flight will be made by stages, the seaplanes to stop at 30 different localities before returning to Italy. The object is not to establish any new record but rather to test the regularity of the machines in long-distance flight. The trip will last about four months.

The Arctic region is quite warm in the brief summer months.

## STATE ACTS FOR GAS TAX RECEIPT

Johnson Files Petition For Modification Of Court Order

DES MOINES, Ia.—Court action to compel Iowa oil companies to furnish each individual purchaser of gasoline with a receipt for the gasoline tax collected with each purchase was begun by the state Monday in Polk county district court.

The action was brought in connection with the suit of eight oil companies, filed in the court several weeks ago in which the oil concerns are attempting to force the state to return \$800,000 collected by them in gasoline tax. The suit contests the constitutionality of the gas tax law.

### Petition Filed

In a petition filed Monday afternoon, Ray Johnson, state treasurer, asks the modification of a court order made in the suit Nov. 19 by Judge Halloran to compel the furnishing of receipts to the customers.

Judge Halloran in the order, directed that the plaintiff oil companies pay the tax on future sales to the state treasurer, who was ordered to hold the money in a trust fund pending the outcome of the litigation.

### Hearing Is Set

In the application, filed Monday by John J. Hess, special attorney general in charge of the prosecution of gas tax cases, the state claims the gas tax money does not belong to the oil companies and that refunds, if such are ordered, should go to the individual purchaser.

Judge Halloran set the hearing on the modification application for Dec. 10.

### Plaintiffs

The oil concerns who are plaintiffs in the Polk county suit are: Simmer Oil Corp., Ottumwa; Spencer and Perry Oil Co., Afton; McCurnin Oil Co., Des Moines; Superior Oil Co., Des Moines; E. G. Roarke Oil Co., Des Moines; Wauke Oil Co., Wauke; Lavalleur Oil Co., Winterset; A. W. Snook Oil Co., Des Moines.

### HOW FAST WE TRAVEL!

The sun, which occupies the center of our solar system and around which our earth revolves once in the course of every year, is 93,000,000 miles away from us; consequently the vast circle which the earth must describe in its annual journey is some 578,000,000 miles in circumference; to get around which in the course of 365 days we must rush through space at the rate of 66,000 miles per hour.

## BANKS DECLINING POSTAL SAVINGS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The postal savings bank law may have to be changed if the private banks carry out the boycott some of them have begun against accepting postal savings funds at 2½ per cent interest. The law now provides that postal savings funds, on which depositors get 2 per cent and their money back any time they want it, must be deposited in private banks in the same community. But the private banks say they can't earn the 2½ per cent they must pay the postal bank and don't want the money. As the government is now paying 4½ per cent on some of its borrowed money, Congress may revise the law to permit postal savings funds to be applied to retiring the national debt, while the government guarantee on deposits remains unchanged.

When Noah died, his great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson, Abraham, was an old man.

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# As We See It

## 42 PER CENT INTEREST

In sharp contrast with the mammoth United States Steel corporation, which just recently reported the largest quarterly deficit in its history, a net operating loss of \$4,474,719 for the three months ended Sept. 30, its cash holdings in the first nine months of this year showing a shrinkage of about \$27,000,000 a loan company blazes forth with a net income of nearly \$3,000,000 after all charges and reserves for the last nine months. These earnings EXCEEDED those of the great "boom" period of 1929, when Coolidge and Mellon were singing of the joys of "the new era" of getting rich quickly by the Wall Street route. The net income was equal to \$13.52 a share on the preference stock, on which the nine months' dividend is \$3.50—or more than FOUR times the dividend requirements. Surely, a monumental profit during the hard times that have been described as being bad as a war!

The small loans concerns boast that they finance 20,000,000 families in the United States, and point out:

"Banks cannot meet the borrowing needs of these 20,000,000 deserving families. When a loan is needed they must look elsewhere for emergency aid."

This immensely profitable business of lending money to poor people at outrageously high rates of interest has been growing steadily for years, fostered by high-pressure promotion propaganda and had reached a high mark before the collapse of the speculative craze in 1929. Since then, when the great majority of the commercial and industrial enterprises of the nation have been buying oceans of red ink to do their book-keeping, the small loans profiteers have been enjoying an unparalleled prosperity, because the misery of the masses means a gold mine for them. They are now loaning about \$500,000,000

—HALF A BILLION DOLLARS—yearly in sums of \$50 to \$300.

It is no wonder that the head of one of the biggest of the small loans concerns scorns sympathy when a golden stream is pouring into his company's strong box. This official told the American Association of Personal Finance companies at their yearly convention that there must be no appeal by business to public sympathy.

"Today the martyr pose has become a national disease that is stifling economic recovery and otherwise retarding progress," he declared to his fellow money lenders. "If there is anything sadder than a persecuted man, it is one who thinks he is and isn't. Nearly all the national conventions of business organizations today are occupied almost entirely by the wailings of people WHO ARE PERFECTLY WELL OFF BUT ARE TRYING TO MAKE OUT THAT THEY ARE OPPRESSED."

Half of the states in this country, including Iowa, permit these companies to charge the enormous interest of 42 PER CENT A YEAR. Just think of that tremendous tax on poverty! Here is work cut out for the legislatures. This legalized usury must be stopped. There is no just basis for such outrageous exploitation of the unfortunate, who in their desperate struggle to maintain existence without seeking charity have been pledging their household goods to obtain money at this extortionate rate of interest.

The huge profits of the lenders give the lie to the claim that they cannot afford to lower the high rate.

## THE CHAIN STORE OCTOPUS

The public is frequently given the highly enlightening information from Chain Stores that their margin of profit is extremely small, but that selling for CASH with a QUICK TURN-OVER they are enabled to exist and make a small profit. The argument is beautiful in its simplicity. To a gullible few it "listens" well—but—what are the facts? In many cases the merchandise being sold by the chain stores is no

lower in price, but to the contrary, higher than the same merchandise sold by the independent dealer.

One chain reported sales of \$14,000 per month per store, or \$168,000 per year per store. It is obvious that this would equal sales of \$56,000 per year per store for three independent stores BUT—the independent merchants were TAXPAYERS OF THE COMMUNITY in which they did business. They invested their earnings in the city or county in which they were LOCATED.

It is very seldom that the foreign chain stores actually own their own buildings, nor do their store managers own their own homes. Let us take another example. Suppose a state has, say, three hundred independent merchants forced out of business. They employed probably an average of five people. Fifteen hundred people were thrown out of employment, deprived of their means of support. And practically every one of them was a taxpayer to a greater or lesser amount.

When independent concerns over the country are forced out of business by the great Chain Octopus, we wonder if it has ever occurred to the reader that these independent merchants were consumers of the products of the farms in the communities in which they formerly took an active part. They were actively loyal in everything pertaining to the upbuilding and progressiveness of their respective communities, until told by the great Chain Octopus, "Move on—get out—we've got your little community signed, sealed and delivered to our masters in Wall Street! You can STAY here if you want to—and bring us your money—but when it comes to doing business in this community—nothing stirring!"

## Our Platform For The People Is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

# People's Pulpit

Dear Editor:

Take pencil and paper and write the figures 100, and then place the figures 17 under them, subtract, and the result is 83. These figures represent wealth production and its divisions in these United States.

LABOR applied to natural resources produces all values, all wealth, and receives but 17 per cent, the 83 per cent is Capitalism's share, expressed in surplus value, unpaid labor, commodities. This is the latter's idea of "dividing up." What they said Socialism was guilty of, and which would "wreck civilization."

With but 17 per cent of its product in wages LABOR cannot buy or absorb the 83 per cent in commodities. Mass production, 3-5 days per week, or month, jobs, under semi-automatic machinery, privately owned, piles up the commodities so fast the world's markets are glutted, LABOR starves, panics, "depressions" ensue and Capitalism rushes to its inevitable collapse. At this stage, usually, the profiteers, pulpsters, intellectual prostitutes, and all the agencies of the PROFIT SYSTEM manufacture or break into a quarrel with some European or Asiatic power over markets, and the unemployed, starving millions are urged to commit suicide, or are conscripted to kill foreign workers, with whom they have no possible quarrel, in "defense" of "their country," (its 59 owners) which cannot employ, feed, clothe nor house them, and whose "statesmen" call them bums, reds, anarchists, and anything else they can think of if they venture to agitate or organize for the overthrow of such a damnable System!

Full automatic machinery throws ALL labor in the streets, cuts production costs, BUT leaves Capitalism no markets at all, for machinery can neither eat, wear clothes nor produce a market for its output.

This is the situation now, a million or two million farmers, 16,000,000 laborers dispossessed, homeless and jobless, 500,000 boys and girls roaming this country from coast to coast, the "bezzornis" of America, looking for jobs they will NEVER find, and National bankruptcy looming up! If by some miracle production previous to 1929 could be restored, over 6,000,000 would be PERMANENTLY UNEMPLOYED as machinery has made them superfluous.

Can Capitalism come back? NEVER! Is this a "depression" or a collapse? It's a COLLAPSE, and Capitalism is rushing to its grave. Are 124,000,000 people to stand helpless in the sight of plenty which their labor has produced, merely that 59 men shall wallow in a welter of useless wealth? NO! The stupid mass will move to change the SYSTEM, not because they want to but because they MUST. SOCIALISM is the ONLY alternative. The collective OWNERSHIP and operation of ALL the means of production and distribution and the destruction of the Capitalist State and Capitalism, and the establishment of the Socialist Industrial Republic. This is the program of the Socialist LABOR Party.

Dr. A. S. Dowler,  
Glendale, Cal.

Dear Editor:

The Democrats who assume of-

fice on March 4 next assume a tremendous responsibility. Despite the Hoover ballyhoo of the recent campaign about improving conditions, the facts show otherwise. Over 11,000,000 workers lack jobs. Vacant factories and smokeless chimneys reveal industry unrevived. Business stagnates and foreign trade languishes. The relief needs of the coming year will be greater than ever. Any party that takes over control of government in times like these accepts a responsibility of tremendous weight. Fortunately, responsibility can be squarely placed, for when the Roosevelt administration assumes office it will have under Democratic control both houses of congress. The nation has put its destiny in the hands of the party of Jefferson, and will demand a stern accounting.

America has asked for a new deal.

J. S.,  
Muscatine, Ia.

Dear Sir:

The big interests did all they could to keep Hoover in the White House. When relief was up before congress, Hoover and his henchmen struck out everything except, "Help Big Biz." Hoover began thinking of the common people only before election time.

Remember Lincoln's words: "I see in the future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of our country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, an era of corruption in high places will follow, and soon the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of

war." And yet some compare Hoover with Lincoln.

A. V.,  
Muscatine, Iowa

Mr. Editor:

Hoover says a high tariff gives jobs to the workers. We now have the highest tariff in history and over 10,000,000 unemployed, low wages, and low standards of living.

How much does the laboring man really want the tariff raised? Do we want more Hoover prosperity?

J. Wallace,  
Omaha, Neb.

To the Editor:

The Conservative wing of the Republican party has for many years assumed the attitude of dictatorship and infallibility, an insult to the intelligence of others. The many woes of the depression can be attributed to this "know it all" Republicanism under Coolidge and Hoover.

The plight of agriculture is of concern to all,—banking, industry, railroads. Agriculture must be placed on equality with other industries. Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill sounded the death knell to agriculture and was indefensible. Disregard of the farmer has been the policy of the last two administrations.

The Fraizer bill should be enacted into law to give the country honest money.

A. Reynolds,  
Peoria, Ill.

Gentlemen:

There isn't a publication in the country more reliable as to facts than The Free Press. There is no falsifying or deceiving. Anyone who can read need not be fooled—by those sheets, whose policy is to fool the ignorant. They work on the theory that there is a sucker born every minute.

A Subscriber,  
Davenport, Ia.

Dear Editor:

They tell the workers that the tariff is their protection, yet employers are cutting wages to the bone. The tariff benefits are either a myth or American employers are scoundrels.

Looks like the G. O. P. speakers which toured the country are a lot of four-flushers. They claimed all the bad Hoover had done is good for the nation. Four more years of Hoover and we would all be on the rocks. Unless the people want the country sold out to the highest bidder, they'd better forget all about Hoover and Hooverism.

D. H., Muscatine, Iowa

Dear Sir:

I like your paper, The Free Press, and always pass it on to my neighbors when finished reading it. Your paper is doing lots of good. Wishing you much success.

W. Reynolds,  
Des Moines, Ia.

Dear Editor:

Here's money order for another year's subscription to The Free Press. I can't be without a paper that furnishes so much vital news.

N. Baker,  
Philadelphia, Penn.

## Mid West Free Press

Established 1930

LEO E. O'LEARY, Editor

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# General Features and Hints for Women

## Collars and Cuffs

### Are The Newest Designs To Perk Up A Wardrobe

By MARGOT HERZOG

It's not often that a fashion season swoops along with such economical offerings as those of this season. Take, for example, the collar and cuff sets which have set the fashion world agog with excitement. Illustrations of these quaint, these sophisticated, these amusing sets are featured on this page. There's a set for an old frock . . . it won't be an old frock long, if a pique or linen collar and cuff set is added. A small amount of material, a couple of buttons, a few professional snips of the scissor and the set is cut out, almost completed. Fashionables use these collars and cuffs on every type of frock, from the very sporty wool frock, to the silk afternoon dress.

There is the set which makes one as demure as can be with its high rounded neckline and its quaint silhouette. There is also the set which gives one a serious mein because of its judge-like aspect. It's quite possible to include many of these sets in one's wardrobe, and on the day one feels a bit blue, it's fun to put on the most amusingly silhouetted collar one owns. Or on the day one is going to a bridge, there's

nothing quite like the collar at the top of the page for giving one an expression of serene knowledge. What more could one ask for . . . not even one's bitterest bridge enemy would dare challenge a move if one was fortified with as serious a collar as this one pretends to be.

The set at the very bottom of the page is different even to its button trim. The collar is cut smartly uneven and three buttons are used to hold it together. The sleeves repeat this design movement. Above, in design D, we find buttons again used unsparingly. Contrasting color in these buttons adds to the charm of the set, and the tricky manner in which both the collar as well as the cuffs have been cut makes this particular design a most interesting one. As we've mentioned before, it's quite possible to wear these collars and cuffs with sporty wool costumes as well as with crinkly afternoon frocks. Matelasse, a new rough surfaced fabric, which is due for much popularity these coming months, might be used in white to contrast vividly with a bright silk frock. Or pique can be attractively combined with the informal smartness of a sheer wool or an ostrich woollen.



McCall  
Collar and  
Cuff Pattern  
7210-25c

## WINTER DIET FOR BABY IMPORTANT

With summer sunshine gone, the children's food becomes a matter of more importance than ever. The sunshine, when it could reach the children's bodies directly, protected them from rickets, a common disease of childhood. Winter sunshine is not strong enough for that in the north, and in cities, anywhere or at any season, the effects of the sunshine are weakened by smoke in the air, and by the shade of buildings or enclosures.

In winter, then, and probably all the year, say nutrition specialists, the baby's food should be supplemented by cod-liver oil twice a day, at least a teaspoonful each time. Better still, 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls a day if possible. Cod-liver oil, like sunshine, prevents rickets. It helps, also, to keep the baby free of infections. Protection of this kind is all the more necessary if the family food supply is low.

The baby's diet is planned, of course, to provide the foods that will keep him well and make him grow. That means, for one thing, bone-making foods, and milk is the best of these, because of the calcium and phosphorus it contains. Milk is also the baby's best and cheapest source of the protein and fat he needs.

### Old And Tried Remedy

Next to milk, however, the most important item in the baby's winter diet is cod-liver oil. Milk and cod-liver oil supplement each other, and protect the child to some extent against the consequences of a lack of other foods. With cereals, they supply protein, fat, minerals, and all of the vitamins but one—vitamin C. To meet that deficiency, the baby needs tomato juice or orange juice—at least 2 teaspoonfuls a day—in which he gets vitamin A as well as vitamin C—though not enough vitamin A.

Cod-liver oil is an old and tried remedy, once regarded solely as a drug, but now considered also as a dietary supplement in certain vitamin deficiency disorders. It was in household use long before it was recognized by the medical profession, but doctors began to prescribe it more than a hundred years ago, and for some of the same diseases, apparently, that are now attributed to a deficiency of vitamin A. It had also been prescribed, since 1824, for rickets. But nobody knew why it worked.

### Rich In Vitamin A

At last came the vitamin discoveries, beginning about twenty years ago. Cod-liver oil was found to be rich in vitamin A, often called the anti-infection vitamin. For a time this was thought to be the only fat-soluble vitamin in cod-liver oil, but in 1922 another was found. This last was named vitamin D, and proved to be the substance essential to the prevention of rickets.

Vitamin A is found in milk fat—therefore the importance of whole milk and of butter for babies. It is found in liver. It is also found in oranges and tomatoes—hence the importance of orange juice and tomato juice for babies, in addition to their value for vitamin C. Vitamin D is abundant in the yolks of eggs and in various fish oils.

By taking cod-liver oil, the baby gets his vitamin D in his food. From sunshine he gets it through his skin. The human skin contains a substance called ergosterol. This substance, it is now known, is changed into vitamin D by the ultra-violet rays of the sun, and that reaction, it is believed, produces vitamin D in the skin.

### Will Prevent Rickets

Some people still think of cod-liver oil as a medicine, but it is really a food. It acts as a food, whatever it may be called, therefore nutritionists advise all mothers, especially those whose food supply is low, to manage somehow to save out 15 to 25 cents each week throughout the winter to provide cod-liver oil for each child under 2 years old. To relief workers who are distributing food supplies the Bureau of

## Children Best Book Critics



Marjorie Barrows, famous editor of *Child Life* Magazine reading to some of her young friends.

If you want your young son or daughter to have the best in children's literature give them that opportunity and they will invariably select the best according to Marjorie Barrows, internationally recognized editor of *Child Life* Magazine. It is Miss Barrows' contention that children are the best critics of children's books. Books on history, travel, animal stories, scout tales, biography, stories of schools, sport or adventure, she says, are prime favorites among children. Some outstanding examples are the Junior Edition of the Real Mother Goose, *Child Life* Story Book, The Big Show, The Mason Children, Letters to Channy, Adventures of Perrine and the Picture Book of Poetry.

For the guidance of adults who will buy children's books during *Child Book Week*, November 13 to 19, Miss Barrows has compiled a list of 40 books which experience tells her children like best. These books are:

FOR THE LITTLEST CHILDREN: Junior Mother Goose; Here, Bingo!; Fifty One New

Nursery Rhymes; Muggins Mouse; A Little Yellow Dog; Michael, Who Missed His Train; Sally and Her Friends; The Little Family; This Little Pig; Johnny Goes to the Fair; Green Outside. FOR THOSE A LITTLE OLDER: *Child Life* Story Book; The Big Show; Humbo, the Hippo and Little Boy Bum-bum; The Cruise of Mr. Christopher Columbus; The Birds Began to Sing; A Train, A Boat and An Island; Pyxie; The Little House in Green Valley; How It All Began; Gub Gub's Book.

FOR NINE TO TWELVE: The Mason Children; A Mile of Freedom; The Cartwright Twins; Tah-kee; Robin and Heather; Adventures of Perrine; Letters to Channy. FOR OLDER GIRLS AND BOYS: A Patriot in Hoops; Swift Rivers; The Way to Glory; Mysterious Mansion; Ugly Duckling; Hans Christian Anderson; Lions, Gorillas, and Their Neighbors; Betty Barnes, Trader; Swallowdale; The Shawl with Silver Bells. FOR ALL AGES: The Picture Book of Poetry; Tirra Lirra; Christopher Robin Verses.



### Burnt Sugar Cake

Brown to near burning  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar, pour on this 1 cup boiling water, remove from stove while pouring on water then replace and cook down to medium thick.

$\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar  
2-3 cup butter  
1 cup cold water  
3 cups flour  
3 eggs beaten separately  
1 teaspoon baking powder  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda (dissolved)

Add one-half of the burnt sugar syrup and 1 teaspoon vanilla to the cake mixture and bake in layers.

### Filling for Burnt Sugar Cake

$\frac{1}{2}$  the burnt sugar syrup  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar  
1 cup water  
Cook until it spins a thread, take from stove and beat in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of butter. Continue beating until thick enough to spread.—Mrs. Earl Campbell, Iowa City, Iowa.

### Pineapple-Marshmallow Dessert

Cut fine about  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of marshmallows. Add can of crushed pineapple, and let stand over night. About an hour before serving add  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint cream whipped stiff to which vanilla and two tablespoons sugar have been

Home Economics suggests that cod-liver oil be included along with milk in the ration for all families in which there is a baby.

added. Then place in ice box until ready to serve. Nuts may be added.—Mrs. Edwrd Mosley, Monmouth, Ill.

### Overnight Cookies

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup shortening  
2 cups sugar  
2 eggs  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sweet milk  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
About 5 cups flour  
Vanilla  
Pinch of salt

Cream shortening and sugar, add beaten eggs, milk, flour, baking powder and flavoring. Make into a roll  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 inches thick, pack mold in oiled paper and let stand overnight in refrigerator or cool place. Slice thin, put a nut meat in center of each and sprinkle with sugar and bake to a golden brown. Use a salt shaker to sprinkle sugar over top of cookies.—Mrs. James R. Foss, Davenport, Iowa.

### Butter Scotch Pie

Brown 2 large tablespoons of butter and 1 cup of brown sugar together. Then beat 2 egg yolks, 2 large tablespoons flour and 1 cup milk in a separate dish and when the butter and sugar is browned, pour this mixture into it and thicken. Cool and flavor with vanilla and pour into a baked crust. Make a meringue, put on top of pie and brown in oven.—L. R., Burlington, Iowa.



# LIMITATIONS IN LAND FRAUDS

From Plain Talk Magazine  
(By Permission)

After a year of effort to secure a complete hearing on the muddled California homesteading situation from both the Department of the Interior and the Senate Public Lands Committee, the writer of this article, H. Newkirk Wheeler of Los Angeles, practically had himself arrested in order that a fair hearing, as guaranteed defendants in the courts since the Magna Charta, could be had.

California homesteaders have been filing their claims on public lands on which the present tenants declare they have claims based on Spanish grants. The homesteaders claim that some of these "grants" by the last governor of Lower California, Pio Pico, were made after this territory had been ceded to the United States by Mexico, being now the state of California.

It is a significant fact that much of the land on which the city of Los Angeles is now located comes under this category, and that if the position of the homesteaders can be sustained in a court of law, all Los Angeles bonds will be worthless. The other part of this cycle is that certain Wall Street banks hold many hundreds of thousands of dollars of these bonds and their record in interfering in governmental affairs is that they will stop at nothing and stoop to anything to "protect" their dollars.

The Los Angeles Times, owned by a man whose alleged title to a lot of valuable city land is in danger, recently commented on the indictment of Mr. Wheeler and three associates by a Federal grand jury, after prodding from Washington. He gave forth the astounding thought in an editorial that this indictment of Wheeler, et al., is a "good thing even if they are innocent," as it "will stop the homesteaders from filing claims to public lands in California and discourage the efforts of those who have filed for an adjudication of their claims."

We believe that this warped view of "justice," as expressed by one of the powers that be in Southern California, is sufficient ground for a most searching and thorough investigation of this matter by Federal agencies when an honest government, not owned by and subservient to the Wall Street Swindle Band, goes into office next March.

Mr. Wheeler, of course, could not get his side nor the homesteaders' side of this controversy printed in any publication in California. We are printing it here in the interest of justice.

By H. NEWKIRK WHEELER

How soon the Statute of Limitations begins to run on the California land frauds is something which is giving great concern to those who have squatted on public land in the Sunshine State without giving due thought to the legality of their titles.

It is a well-known fact that many thousands of acres of land in Southern California are being held under very cloudy titles which even the title insurance companies will not guarantee, such "titles" having been based on fake grants by the last Mexican governor of Lower California, himself such a swindler that he signed titles to land dated after it had been ceded to the United States.

What is worrying certain conspirators is the fact that they thought they were safe in that the usual statute of limitations runs three years after the completion of the transaction in litigation. It has been found that the lop-sided report by the Senate Public Lands committee, after much testimony had been doctored out of the public record of the hearings, rendered by Senator Bratton of New Mexico, is the last act in the transaction in question.

As this was rendered on March 14, 1932, and as an abortive effort was made on July 10, 1932, to railroad through Congress a bill to repeal the homestead law, it would seem as though the Statute of Limitations here has nearly three years to run.

Hence, the frantic efforts of certain gentlemen in Washington and California to "take out of the play" (as they say in football) the writer and others representing the interests of the California homesteaders.

The official record of the hearings held by the sub-committee of the United States Senate Public Lands Committee furnishes proof of that oft-heard remark that "a guilty conscience needeth no accuser."

When Senator Bratton of New Mexico suggested to Senator Nye of North Dakota, at the hearings held in Los Angeles in 1929, that they should ask the writer, who was doing all in his power to aid the Committee, if there was any inclination on his part to believe that undue influence had been exerted to control the de-

cisions and actions of the Committee, and the writer responded that it was his belief that such was the case, based on newspaper editorials, reports and statements of a great many interested people, Senator Nye, the chairman, said:

"Then arm yourself with proof of those statements, so that you can prove it."

The author responded, "I certainly intend to do that, and see that the Committee gets it." But they refused to receive this evidence.

The writer has continuously endeavored to get this and other evidence vital to the best interests of our government before the United States Senate, so that those who are guilty of dereliction of duty or accepting bribes to betray their government may be punished to the full extent of the law, and so that the government may recoup the billions of dollars worth of property now held unlawfully, in many cases by foreign owned or controlled corporations or individuals, who see to it that even the profits from these stolen lands are not reinvested in any way that would benefit the American people!

It has been said that approximately 90 per cent of these profits find their way into the bulging coffers of the British oil trusts and international bankers, or Communists.

The duty of the Committee as outlined on pages 248 and 514 of the record of said hearings is quite aptly expressed as follows: "In this connection I want to say that the duty devolves upon the Committee of making certain investigations and reports, and the dereliction or failure of any particular individual that might have assumed or presumed to have an interest therein cannot be an excuse for a failure to completely perform this duty."

Again: "You were directed to ascertain whether . . . the private interests continue in the unlawful possession of the public lands by reason of exerted influence and so forth."

Many examples of the attempts to protect the land barons are shown in the printed record where sworn testimony or statements were changed or incorrectly quoted, and are not recorded as they were given.

However, the record still shows admissions of witnesses, who, as experts of the Title Insurance and Trust Company of Los Angeles, stated that the so-called policies of title insurance had been sent through the United States mails with full knowledge that if and when the surveys proved the title defective as to survey, or when the government evicted the trespassers from the land, the policy gave no protection to the land purchasers for the loss of acreage nor for eviction by the government, and, further, that the insured could not recover one dollar of his loss from the title company.

Such admissions, of course, would tend to show that these title experts understood perfectly well that the survey of the San Fernando Valley as a Mexican grant was false, erroneous, and would eventually cause loss to purchasers of land therein, and, further, that this great title company fully realized that eventually the government would be compelled to repossess these lands under that sacred trusteeship, the "public domain."

Some of the testimony taken at this hearing has been deleted from the printed manuscript. Why? Does it not look as though every effort has been made by every governmental agency involved to protect and cover up the illegal titles to land which certain wealthy California parties claim to have?

One wonders why Senator Bratton was so voluble and vindictive in his statements, questions and inspired "opinions," all of which were decidedly adverse to the interests of the United States government and the homesteaders.

The powerful and wealthy newspaper owner of California may have been right in his prior boast that the hearings might be under the direction of this same gentleman from New Mexico and that "nothing important would come of it."

Nothing important did come of it, as it neither settled the question, stopped the homesteading nor protected the guilty parties, as the Statute of Limitations against their acts has nearly three years yet to run.

Any honest American who will read what is left in the official printed record of the "Hearings held pursuant to Resolution 291, 71st Congress," will readily understand why the homesteaders of California believe Mr. Bratton is part of the conspiracy to show partiality to the millionaire publishers and politicians who are squatting on public lands on which they (the homesteaders) have filed homestead claims in due conformance to the law.

I find in this record that there is missing the statement of one Oscar Lawlor, attorney for the Powers-that-be, in which he said that his clients stood on the Mexican Grant as their basis of title, and later that they stood on a patent from the

United States government.

Why should this statement be deleted from the record?

It would seem that this doctored and falsifying of public records alone are justification for a Senate investigation of its own committee.

Attorneys say that the reason the printed record of these hearings was not available for over a period of three years, was because the members of the Committee, the title insurance companies, banks and others who were involved in what we believe is a conspiracy to defraud the government of these lands, were of the opinion that the Statute of Limitations had run against their acts, and that it would, therefore, be safe to render a report and print the record of the hearings, even though the printed record damned them for all time in the minds of every honest citizen.

Still, they felt that inasmuch as they could not be prosecuted, they need not care for the opinions of the people; but those more thoroughly versed in the legal side of these matters than the "gentleman" from New Mexico, have stated that the Statute of Limitations does not begin to run until the final act of the conspiracy to defraud the government.

It is said, and we now believe conceded by the Committee, that the final act in connection with this conspiracy was when the "gentleman" from New Mexico rendered his alibi report on the 14th of March, 1932, as we believe he was directed to do by the Powers-that-be.

About ten days later the Los Angeles Times, owned by one Harry Chandler who is very much mixed up in this illegal holding of homestead lands, appeared what I consider a libelous and threatening article.

In this article, it declared that the Post Office had been ordered to make an investigation of the writer and his associates 24 hours before the post office inspectors knew anything about it themselves.

Is it possible that our Federal government is being run so that Chandler could tell Henry Robinson to go to Washington and tell our de facto chief magistrate, 'Erbert 'Oover, what to do and when to do it?

In this case it is also possible that the post office inspectors could be ordered to make out a case against "that man Wheeler" whether there are good grounds for it or not?

And in this same connection it would be interesting to know why the Senate Public Lands Committee refused to summon the witnesses asked for, and then refuse to question those witnesses they did summon regarding the so-called grants or titles, then to permit untruthful testimony and later on falsification of the record of the hearings.

In short, why did the Committee not do its duty?

It is interesting to note that on the 13th of July, 1932, a bill was introduced in Congress to repeal the homestead law (though it did not pass)—this, no doubt, for the reason that the "gentlemen" involved did not wish to be put in the light of having these lands withdrawn from homestead entry, as this would be an official public acknowledgment that the homesteaders were right and were entitled to possession of the lands for which they filed their application previous to said withdrawal, as provided by law.

The boast was made by C. C. Moore, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on December 11, 1931, to the writer, that they had us blocked or stopped or headed off, or words to that effect, by the unlawful orders to refuse to accept any more homestead applications.

They felt that in this way they might starve the homesteaders out by preventing them from raising the necessary funds with which to carry on the fight for justice. When this failed, the Department then sent its so-called investigators out over the country to spread propaganda against the author and the homesteaders, and to try to build up confidence in the minds of the public in favor of the title insurance companies, banks, and real estate brokers.

The Commissioner now feels he made a mistake in issuing his unlawful orders to refuse all our homestead applications and is said to have issued another order to take all applications offered.

We believe one reason why the Commissioner decided he dared not refuse any more applications for homestead is that he thinks we know the truth and are prepared to prove a conspiracy to defraud the Government against himself and others.

The writer has telegrams and letters from senators, private individuals, and officials of the Interior Department which prove that the said officials were determined to aid those in unlawful possession of public lands in their schemes to use the United States mails to defraud the unsuspecting public and the Government.

The statements of the "gentleman" from New Mexico in the official record furnish proof of the fact that he was desperately trying to protect the interests of those who claim adversely to the Government.

Why should this "gentleman" from New Mexico be so extremely solicitous of the financial welfare of the land barons of California and their associates, such as James Irvine (orange grower), Harry Chandler (publisher of the Los Angeles Times)?

Just prior to the Democratic Convention in Chicago, recently, the newspapers, radio and other means of spreading Republican propaganda sent out the frantic appeal to "Stop Roosevelt."

It was whispered in the clubs, the lodges and some of the churches that, if this man Roosevelt is nominated, he will be elected; and he is honest enough to clean house and courageous enough to enforce the law, even if he has to call out the marines to do it.

More recently, in the State of California, the hue and cry has been raised by the illegal possessors of vast areas of public domain, as well as investigators, inspectors, and officials in the Department of the Interior to "Stop Wheeler—get something on him, scare him out, run him out, lock him up, it makes no difference how, but do it!"

Thereafter followed intensive investigations of this man Wheeler by the Interior Department, the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, the Post Office Department, various district attorneys' offices throughout the State of California, and the Department of Justice.

After three or four months of such investigations, the net result seems to be that they can neither find, manufacture nor frame evidence of any criminal procedure, fraud or unpatriotic actions of any kind against Wheeler.

The writer believes he has the answer to the peculiar actions of a Senate committee in doctored its records and thereby deleting evidence proving Los Angeles to be a Spanish pueblo.

It is apparent to the unbiased mind that this deletion was made because it exposes the fact that Los Angeles city bonds are invalid and that many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of these bonds are being held by Wall Street banks who own the present Federal administration at Washington.

There may be other reasons but this seems to be the most important one, particularly from the fact that President 'Oover is so enthusiastically co-operating with his friends, Henry Robinson and Harry Chandler, who also have a financial interest in the complete smothering of any honest and full investigation of titles to these Spanish pueblos.

The writer hereby challenges any official, bureau or department of the U. S. government, or representative of any corporation, lawyer or private citizen to disprove the statements contained in this article.

Further, if those now claiming the vast tracts of public lands referred to herein can and will produce a valid, fee simple title to said lands as of a date prior to the homestead applications now filed for the writer will undertake to secure the relinquishment, dismissal or release of the homestead application now filed for the said lands.

It was George Washington, one of the first real, patriotic citizens of these United States, who had the courage to say: "Real patriots who may resist the intrigue of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests." This seems to exactly fit the present situation.

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# THE G.O.P. TARIFF RACKET

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Back in 1789 Alexander Hamilton is supposed to have advanced the theory that we should levy a tariff on imports for protection of American industry and imports.

From the Hamilton theory of 1789, to the Mellon-Morgan theory of give-the-rich-a-chance-to-grab-and-the-poor-a-chance-to-pay which culminated in the disastrous Hog Tariff (Smoot-Hawley Act) of 1931, is a far cry.

It is said that if Lincoln could come back to Earth for a few hours he would never recognize the Republican party of today which has been bought, paid for, and their money returned a thousandfold, by J. P. Morgan and Andrew W. Mellon. It is said that there is little in it that Theodore Roosevelt would recognize and nothing that Hamilton would recognize except the Hog Tariff—and doggone little of that.

For, next to our "income tax refund" racket, and our "reconstruction" finance racket, the tariff has become our greatest governmental agency for the enrichment of a few at the expense of all. However, the Hog Tariff over-reached itself to such an extent that \$1,400,000,000 in foreign trade has been destroyed and 1,400,000 Americans thrown out of work. It is at present in what the poets call "innocuous desuetude."

By ROBERT MORRIS

One of the driest subjects under the sun, but one which affects every man, woman and child in the United States, is the tariff. There used to be a time when the only major difference between the Republican and Democratic parties lay in the tariff, but that is long since past.

Since 1924, when the same Wall Street swindle bund which has owned the Republican party ever since they threw Roosevelt out of it, captured the Democratic party, the two parties then became practically the same, with the Morgan-Raskob Democrats throwing out a smoke-screen in the way of a balmy about liquor.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner, not to forget William G. McAdoo and a few lesser known Jeffersonian Democrats, redeemed the Democratic party at Chicago.

The Special Privilege Republicans have been working their tariff racket for years, "right under the noses of the American people," so to speak, without many people knowing what was going on or caring much about it. The main reason for this apathy on the part of the American voters, which has brought a continuous rise in the cost of living and further enrichment of a few, is probably in the fact that there is nothing spectacular in the subject of the tariff.

There is little that the public can understand. There is nothing in the news of tariff to make them sit up and take notice.

Thus the tariff racketeers have had the same cinch the burglar has when a five-alarm fire occurs in another part of the town.

So greedy did the beneficiaries of our special privilege tariff racket become that they pyramided their structure so that it toppled down over their own heads. The pity of it was, however, that it put 1,400,000 Americans out of work.

The "protective" tariff, which its beneficiaries so loved to call it, has become a prohibitive tariff in that reprisals by foreign countries have destroyed the American market for over a billion and a half's worth of American goods annually.

So-and-so gives \$5,000 or \$10,000 or \$25,000 to the Republican National Committee. He is a manufacturer of, say, hardware. Forthwith, the next tariff on hardware, is doubled or tripled. He has no competition. He cleans up. But the home-owner has to pay a whole lot more for hardware with no compensating features.

This runs the entire gamut of our manufactured articles. A \$5,000 contribution to the Special Privilege Republican war chest is returned, not like the Biblical bread cast upon the waters—a hundredfold, but a thousandfold and ten thousandfold. The American consuming public pay for it.

There are two distinct kinds of duties or tariffs, both of which have been in effect since the first Tariff Act was passed in 1789. An ad valorem tax is a percentage tax levied on the total value. A specific tax is a tax of a certain number of cents or dollars levied on a pound, a dozen, a single unit or some such measure.

E. P. Swenson of New York gave \$5,000. He is a director of the General Sugar Company, of the Motor Starter Corporation and of the National City Bank. We will show further on the benefits of the hog tariff to the sugar business and the motor parts business. In addition the National City Bank was a huge beneficiary of the \$2,000,000,000 bankers' dole, out-

lined in September Plain Talk.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., of New York contributed \$25,000 on August 30, 1928. Mr. Sloan is president of General Motors, a director of the Chase National Bank, the Dupont interests, the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Corporation, the H. W. Johns-Manville Corporation, the New York Central Railroad and Mr. Mellon's Pullman Company, all heavy beneficiaries of the hog tariff.

The Duponts make many articles, including explosive, dye, chemicals, paints, acids, rubber, cellophane, etc.

Explosives which under the Underwood Tariff were admitted free and up to 15 per cent ad valorem now carry a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem plus seven cents a pound specific gravity.

Dye has been raised from 30 per cent to 40 per cent plus seven cents a pound.

Chemicals have been raised from 10 per cent and 25 per cent to 25 per cent straight.

The duty on acids has been raised from Free to 15 per cent up to 25 per cent ad valorem plus from 1 1/2 to 17 cents a pound.

Rubber has been increased from 10 per cent to 25 per cent.

Cellophane has been raised from 35 per cent to 45 per cent.

Pyroxylin has been raised from 25 per cent to 45 per cent.

Motion picture films which were admitted free, in the interest of the theatre-going public under the Underwood Act, now have a duty of 25 per cent imposed against them—and this while theatre all over the United States are losing money because income is less than outgo.

General Motors is in the lumber business. Formerly lumber was free. Now it takes a duty of one dollar a thousand board feet. Frigidaires, unknown in Oscar Underwood's day, now have a duty of 35 per cent assessed against them. The duty on plate glass has been doubled.

General Motors makes motor cars and trucks, speedometers, tachometers, die castings, decorative tile, ball bearings, plate glass, lumber, frigidaires, auto radiators, horns and starters. Nearly all of these items profited greatly from the Smoot-Hawley and the Fordney-McCumber Tariff.

The Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Corporation was Wall Street's contribution to Al Smith to lull him to sleep and cause him to bolt his party's platform in 1928 and to try to wreck the whole party in 1932.

The Chase National Bank is about \$250,000,000 in a hole on loans to the government of Cuba and has recently been handed \$100,000,000 or more by the misnamed "Reconstruction" Finance Corporation.

Percy Rockefeller, a \$10,000 contributor is a member of the Standard Oil Family, in which Morgan is also interested. The Standard Oil recently had an employee of theirs (former Senator Edge of New Jersey) appointed Ambassador to France to club a valuable oil concession out of Rumania for the Standard, which did anything to add to the prestige of the United States in Europe which Hoover and Stimson have done so much to reduce to the vanishing point.

This Rockefeller is a director of the Air Reduction Company, manufacturer of oxygen, acetylene and other gases and cutting and welding equipment; of the Bethlehem Steel Company, a Morgan concern, many of whose products were taken off the free list in 1913 and given exorbitant tariffs; of the Carbon Air Products Company, the General Sugar Corporation, the Mesabi Iron Company, the National Carbide Company, and the Remington Arms Company, all or most of which are heavy beneficiaries of the Hog Tariff.

Seward Prosser of New York gave \$5,000. He is a director of Mr. Mellon's well "protected" American Locomotive Works, the General Electric Company, General Motors, the Graphite Metallizing Corporation and the International Nickel Company.

Charles Hayden, listed as living at the Ritz-Carlton in New York, shelled out \$5,000 on November 15, 1927. He is President of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, and a director of Mellon's American Locomotive Company, the Utah Copper Company, Mack Trucks, Inc., and of Hayden, Stone & Company, bankers of Wall Street.

Charles Hayden also gave \$25,000 on August 31, 1928. He is also listed as director of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of saw mills, air compressors, tractors, motors, oil and gas engines, pumping machinery, etc., which is heavily "protected" under the Hog Tariff.

He is also a director of the Knickerbocker Cement Company, which received a "protection" of 8c a hundredweight under the Fordney-McCumber Act, the Mesabi Iron Company which had its products taken off the free list and a tariff of 10 per cent to 30 per cent ad valorem placed on them.

Joseph D. Grant of San Francisco is a

live stock dealer and magnate. He gave \$5,000 and live stock was taken off the free list and a tariff of 15 per cent placed on it.

E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Mr. Morgan's largest corporation and stock jobbing proposition, gave \$10,000. No comment is necessary on this item.

Four members of the Guggenheim family gave \$90,000 to the 1928 Prosperity Forever campaign. This is a famous copper family. One of them recently was allowed to have a good time and get his name in the papers as Ambassador to Cuba.

The Guggenheim family is also interested in nitrate production. There are many items of this kind in the tariff schedule, most of which have either had the tariff increased or in the case of free items under the Underwood Tariff, a duty put on them.

J. W. Perry of Kansas City is a lead and zinc magnate. He put up \$5,000. The Hog Tariffs have greatly increased the "protection" on these commodities.

W. P. Murphy of Chicago gave \$10,000. He is a director of the Standard Railway Equipment Company. The tariff on railway equipment was doubled in some cases and even more in others, when the Fordney-McCumber Act was passed.

Dwight Morrow, deceased, a partner of J. P. Morgan, gave \$10,000. Among Mr. Morrow's listed commercial interests are Mr. Mellon's Pullman Company and Mr. Morgan's United States Steel Company. Enough said.

George M. Moffett of New York is listed as a \$10,000 angel of 1928. He is a director of the Chase National Bank, the Allis-Chalmers Company and the Goodrich Rubber Company all of whose special privilege at the expense of the American people have been gone into in other paragraphs of this article.

Ogden L. Mills, born with a silver spoon in his mouth, who is now carrying on for Andy as the nominal Secretary of the Treasury, gave \$25,000 toward "Prosperity Forever." He is the man who sent Treasury agents into the billets of the B. E. F. to provoke a riot and provide Tear Gas Hoover an "excuse" for gassing babies and women. Mills also is the one who told a Senate Committee that Congress should hand out Federal money "to those who know how to use it."

Mills is a director of the Shredded Wheat Company. Wheat cereals were free under the Underwood Tariff. Under the hog tariff a duty of 78 cents per hundred pounds was placed on this product.

Jeremiah Milbank of New York shelled out \$25,000. He is a director of the Allis-Chalmers Company, Chase National Bank, Corn Products Refining Company and Pathe Exchange, all of whose special privilege have been outlined elsewhere in this article.

Ben R. Myers of Los Angeles gave \$10,000. He is a steel and public utilities magnate which have fared more than well at the hands of our Special Privilege government.

Louis K. Liggett of Boston, Hoover's New England manager about whom more will be heard in Plain Talk later, gave a measly \$5,000 to the Hoover war chest. Being a former chain drug store owner and manufacturer, Mr. Liggett saw his product increased from a duty ranging from a half a cent specific to 15 per cent ad valorem duty, to 25 per cent ad valorem.

Alanson B. Houghton of Corning, New York, is among other things a glass manufacturer. The hog tariff nearly doubled the tariff on glass, changing the duty from 30 per cent to 50 per cent.

V. Everett Macy of New York is one of the \$10,000 angels. He is a cement manufacturer. The duty on many classes of cement was doubled by the Special Privilege Republican tariff makers.

C. D. Marshall of Pittsburgh gave \$5,000 on July 23, 1928. He is affiliated with a lot of Mellon's enterprises. Enough said.

Adolph Lewisohn of New York contributed \$5,000. He is a Wall Street stock broker and also a metal and chemical magnate. Chemical duties were increased on an average from 15 per cent in 1913 to 25 per cent in the 1922 act. Metals, which formerly carried duties ranging from 10 per cent to 25 per cent, now ran from 20 per cent to 30 per cent ad valorem plus four to forty cents specific.

Alex Laughlin of Pittsburgh, steel magnate, paid the Hoover war chest \$5,000 for his "protection." He got it—raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent on steel tubing and Free-to-20 per cent on tools to 45 per cent. His partner, B. F. Jones, Jr., also shelled out \$5,000.

Otto Kahn and his wife gave \$25,000. Kahn is an international banker. Enough said.

W. L. Hunnold of Los Angeles contributed \$5,000. He is interested in cement, packing and fisheries, all of which participated in the tariff melons.

Herbert Fleischacker of San Francisco

gave \$6,000 on October 13, 1928. Paper, cement, sugar and lumber bring in his greatest revenues. Paper has been well "protected"; cement raised from 10 per cent to 8c a cwt.; sugar more than doubled; and lumber taken off the free list for a \$1.00 a thousand feet tariff.

Marshall Field of New York gave \$15,000. He is interested in many lines, which include lead, auto glass, etc., which had their duties increased under the hog tariff. He is also interested in public utilities which fare especially well at the hands of Morgan and Mellon, who themselves control the power trust.

J. Frank Drake of Pittsburgh gave \$5,000. He is interested in many of the Mellon enterprises. Enough said.

Winthrop W. Aldrich of New York contributed \$6,000 on October 16, 1928. Mr. Aldrich is president of the Chase National Bank, one of the international banking group which is interested in everything from Cuban road contracts and sugar to railroads and manufactures. His benefits from the hog tariff are impossible to estimate.

Walter H. Aldridge of New York contributed \$25,000. He is a backhanded beneficiary of the tariff. He is a director of the Sulphur Export Company and of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company. These companies export their sulphur, so that a tariff on it would have the opposite effect. Hence, the solicitude for the sulphur business by the Mellon-Morgan tariff tinkers.

Sewell L. Avery of Chicago gave \$5,000. He is president of the United States Gypsum Company. The Fordney-McCumber act of 1922 doubled the 10 per cent tariff on gypsum under the Underwood Act of 1913.

Jules S. Bache of New York gave the Republican treasurer \$10,000 on October 8, 1928. Mr. Bache is mixed up in a lot of industries which benefit from the raise in tariff. He is a director of the Kelvinator Corporation. Under the Underwood Act there was no tariff on electric refrigerators which had not become such a big industry then that the "big shots" of Wall Street were mixed up in it.

In 1922 a 35 per cent duty was placed on electric refrigerators. Mr. Bache is also a director of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company, Mr. Mellon's concern which has special privilege permits to make whisky and which has benefited greatly from the Mellon Income Tax "refund" racket.

George F. Baker, Jr., now deceased but former president of the First National Bank of New York, and his son gave \$70,000 during the campaign. He was a director of the U. S. Steel Corporation, which got the \$117,000,000 "tax refund" from the Federal Treasury at the hands of Mr. Mellon. He is a director of the Pullman Company which has a monopoly on the manufacture of certain kinds of railway cars and which the railroads have to pay to haul the cars of over their own roads.

E. T. Bedford of Brooklyn gave \$10,000 on September 29. He is president of the Corn Products Refining Company. Under the Act of 1913 the tariff on corn products was one and an eighth cent. Under the 1922 Act it was 2 cents, nearly a 100 per cent increase.

Henry A. Blair of Chicago gave \$5,000. He is a director of the Elgin Watch Company. Under the Underwood Act watches were dutied at 30 per cent. Under the Fordney-McCumber bill they are \$1.25 to \$2.50 each, and watches with more than 17 jewels are \$10.75 each.

Henry J. Brosseau of New York contributed \$5,000 to the "Prosperity Forever" campaign. He is a director of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce which organization was afraid to go on record for the Holiday \$5,000,000,000 roads-and-prosperity bill unless Hoover gave them permission to—which he didn't. An official of this chamber said that they could not "buck the President" as he could ruin them by arbitrary manipulation of the flexible tariff provision if he wanted to.

Donaldson Brown of New York gave \$5,000. He is vice president of General Motors which benefits from a special privilege tariff on a lot of products, which average about 25 per cent ad valorem.

Matthew C. Brush of New York gave \$5,000. He is a director of the Continental Can Company. Under the Underwood Act cans were duty free but under the Fordney-McCumber bill were assessed one cent a pound. He is also a director of the Plymouth Rubber Company which manufactures tires. The tariff on tires was raised from ten per cent to twenty-five per cent, a mere increase of 150 per cent, under the Fordney-McCumber bill.

Jasper A. Campbell, Jr., of New York, gave \$10,000. He is president, treasurer and director of Loggins-Campbell Lumber Co., Inc. Under the Underwood Act lumber was duty free but under the Fordney-McCumber bill it was raised to \$1.00 a thousand feet.

Please turn to page ten



# THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT

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When the American Government was first established, and for nearly a century and a half thereafter, our State Department was used as a liaison between the United States and foreign countries.

Since Andrew Mellon and J. Pierpont Morgan took charge of our Government in 1921, it has been used principally to aid in their financial schemes, their foreign bond racket and to satisfy the ridiculous vanity of the present incumbent Secretary.

In addition it has been used to ignore the Platt amendment and permit a despot to carry on organized murder on a large scale in Cuba, in return for the protection given in that unfortunate island to a half billion dollars of public utility investments of the House of Morgan.

Major George K. Shuler, who has been running this series of informative articles on our several Government Departments, has resigned his position with Plain Talk to re-enter politics. J. Gilson Randolph, his ghost writer, will carry on.

By J. GILSON RANDOLPH

Under the law our State Department is charged with carrying on correspondence with ministers, ambassadors and consuls abroad, with contacting foreign governments, with initiating and carrying out approved foreign relations policies, and with contacting the various state governments for the President.

It is divided up into seven major divisions and a small number of necessary auxiliary bureaus. The seven major divisions are Foreign Service Personnel, Far Eastern Affairs, Latin American Affairs, Western European Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, Mexican Affairs and Eastern European Affairs. These divisions handle matters affecting countries in their respective regions, with the exception of the personnel branch.

In addition there is a Foreign Officers' Training School where the much-talked-of "career men" are trained for their work, a Passport Division, an Economic Adviser, a Historical Adviser, Current Information (and misinformation) Division, Foreign Service Administration, International Conferences, Treaty, Protocol, Communications and Records, Visa, Accounts, Translating, Co-ordination and Review, Foreign Service, Consular Commercial and Disbursing offices.

The Undersecretary of State is the principal assistant to the Secretary. There are also four assistant Secretaries of State. The present Undersecretary, William R. Castle, is a far more intelligent and capable man than the Secretary, who is making the United States quite a laughing stock in the various foreign countries.

Under the present administration of Andrew W. Mellon and J. Pierpont Morgan of American governmental affairs, Mr. Mellon has been given the Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Board, Prohibition Unit and Internal Revenue Bureau as his own private preserves. Mr. Morgan has taken the State Department as his personal property.

Every major appointment in the State Department is dictated by Morgan, frequently the appointee coming directly out of Morgan's offices in New York. Morgan's principal foreign interest, aside from the enormous issues of worthless foreign securities which he has floated in the United States, is Cuba, where he has \$500,000,000 in capital and water invested in public utilities.

No private citizen of the United States can receive justice in a dispute with the despotic Cuban government. The present incumbent in the Cuban White House could and would be deposed in thirty minutes if the State Department would give the word. It doesn't give the word, because the President of Cuba, one Gerardo Machado, plays "dead dog" for Morgan just as does the President of the United States. The reason for this is that the Cuban executive preserves the status quo for Morgan and protects his utilities at all times, whether with his army or with his Congress.

During the Mellon-Morgan foreign bond racket orgy, which wrecked no less than 2,300 national banks during the years 1930 and 1931, Morgan ran out of available issues. Every resource of the United States Government had been given him in marketing these worthless securities, some of which are now quoted at less than 7 cents on the dollar.

The Department of Commerce had been used by giving out false official reports in order to rig the market for these bonds. The Treasury Department had sandbagged (and we don't use this word advisedly, see all details in May Plain Talk) the national banks of the country into calling nearly all local loans, ruining these local business men, and investing the proceeds of these "calls" in Morgan's foreign

bonds, on which he admits drawing as high as 13 per cent commission.

With the set-up to swindle the investing public so nice, when the issues ran out, new issues were created. The Republic of Peru was approached to issue \$100,000,000 more and let Morgan market them. Officials demurred on the ground that Peru was already overbonded.

Right here the State Department stepped in and used the big stick over the Peruvian Government, while the President's son was bribed with \$400,000 in cash to work his end of the line. The issue was put out. The bonds were sold, many millions to national banks. Interest then was defaulted and banks holding them in large quantities were wrecked.

Andrew Mellon and J. P. Morgan have long had their eyes on the rich oil fields of Colombia known as the Barco concession. Since obtaining them they have placed this inferior grade of South American oil in American seaboard ports at an over-all cost of 70 cents a barrel, while it costs \$1.15 to take a barrel out of the ground in the United States. Principal reason for this differential is that Morgan and Mellon got their fields for nothing, while American producers had to invest large capital to obtain their real estate. Anyhow, the American oil industry has been ruined.

Now, the government of Colombia was somewhat averse to giving away this rich oil concession. So the State Department

was called into play. The Colombian Government had applied for a \$40,000,000 loan from a New York bank and had been promised it. Suddenly the loan was held up.

Secretary Stimson invited the President-elect of Colombia to Washington. He gave a dinner at his home and arranged to place this gentleman beside Mr. Mellon at the dinner table. During the course of conversation Mellon gave the Colombian gentleman to understand that when Colombia gave this two-billion dollar concession to the South American Gulf Oil Company, owned three-fourths by Mellon and one-fourth by Morgan, the loan would be forthcoming—but not until.

It is a matter of record that they got the concession and Colombia got the loan.

This, ladies and gentlemen, seems to be the principal function of the American State Department under the present Administration which is run by and for the international bankers and tariff racketeers.

Among the interesting legitimate functions of various divisions of the State Department come the Protocol Division, which has to do with all matters of courtesy, precedence, immunities of foreign diplomatic representatives, etc. The Protocol Division determines the order of precedence of guests at official functions and where each shall sit, as well as the order in which they shall enter.

Once a part of the State Department was the remarkable efficient and useful Black Chamber which de-coded all messages sent by foreign governments and picked up from the air or cable. There was nothing illegitimate or unsportsmanlike about this and it is done by every foreign government.

However, when the Ace of Amateur Executives, Henry L. Stimson, was appointed Secretary of State at the dictation of J. P. Morgan, he abolished the Black Chamber just in time to prevent the United States from effecting a better understanding of the impending Chino-Japanese ruckus. By the irony of fate, this very matter which Stimson nearly got us into a war with Japan over by trying to play hero and bluff Japan, could have prevented Japanese aggression in Manchuria.

Had we had the Black Chamber in operation Stimson would have known exactly what Japan intended to do and, in his employes, there is enough intelligence to have worked out a plan by which Stimson could have gotten a lot of the credit he wanted.

Stimson holds his job down by carrying out the orders of the House of Morgan, which requires no intelligence and could be done by clerks just as well, if there was no Secretary of State. He is an expensive luxury to the taxpayers and American prestige abroad has been greatly damaged by his bungling "diplomacy."

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# THE AMERICAN MONEY QUESTION

From Plain Talk Magazine

(By Permission)

By W. E. BROKAW

Editor of "The Equitist."

The money issue will never be settled right.—Seymour E. Allen in September Plain Talk.

He also said:

"It would be foolhardy for our citizens to stand for bond issues when they can have their money coined and issued into circulation for services rendered for value received or material supplied. This would be the proper way to create relief for the unemployed and to aid the municipalities that are going bankrupt."

In the June 3, 1932, number of The Equitist, I said:

"It seems to me that the quickest and farthest reaching help that can be given the producers in the United States, under present conditions, would be to require the Federal Government to issue Treasury notes, redeemable in payment of all dues to the government, to whatever amount seems necessary to meet the emergency, to stop starvation and relieve the poor, and offset the issue with an income tax on all incomes of over \$5000 a year, graduating the tax to a maximum of 100 per cent on all over \$100,000. Also for the Government to pay off all its outstanding bonds by issue of Treasury notes of the same kind. It seems to me this would easily become the most popular way of bringing quick relief, and would at once stop the payment of billions of dollars yearly in interest."

No one who has made a study of the money question can prove the contrary.

But, for all that, that cannot settle the money question. To settle it right we must go very much deeper. Before it can be settled, the profit incentive must be eliminated. Every article in Plain Talk shows that every evil exposed is fed by the profit incentive. What is the object of the financiers? Or the American Medical Association? Of the tariff advocates? Of all trusts and monopolies? And even of modern business? Is it not profit?

But, what is profit? Is it not, in the essence, "something for nothing"? Is it not the reason for maintaining the gold standard? Is it not wages. It is not earned by the labor of its recipients. Is it not an income from owning, rather than from working?

What makes it possible for a few individuals to receive a yearly income listed as five or ten million dollars, or more? At that, too, at the very time when millions of workers receive less than enough to support their families in decency, and millions of others are starving for lack of the opportunity to earn anything.

Interest is not the only form of profit. Profit is tribute, and it assumes many forms. It enters into many transactions where least suspected. Many who seek to abolish some of its cruder forms might shrink from eliminating more refined forms of it. The present power to command human service is a combination of appropriative power with purchasing power—or the power to compel others to serve without being served in return. This power has been exercised since the dawn of history, in all countries. It is the power inherent in chattel slavery, in peonage, in feudalism, in landlordism, in "capitalism."

At first it was very slight, because the amount anyone could produce exceeded very little what the producer could consume and methods of production and exchange were very crude and inefficient. But every increase in efficiency, by invention, skill, etc., increased the surplus over a bare existence that a producer could turn out. And this, the prevailing institutions of the time and place, enabled a few to appropriate. The vast gulf now existing between the actual producers and the appropriators was made possible by the enormous increase in efficiency of modern methods of producing (including distributing).

Profit is embedded in the very structure of the monetary systems of the world. The almost universally accepted so-called economic "law of supply and demand" is an essential part of the profit system. "Money reformers" accept it and rely upon it in their "volume of currency" theory. It is everywhere believed, by all classes of society, to be the natural method of measuring "value"—of fixing price.

And Socialists connect it up with "Private property" as something to be abolished by abolishing private property. Communists think to abolish money and share all things in common. None of them have analyzed "supply and demand." In plain English, it is by way of saying that when the necessities of the seller are greater than the necessities of the buyers, prices go down; and that when the necessities of the buyers are greater than

That is, prices are fixed at the point where the attrition between buyers and sellers bring their necessities to a balance.

But this is only another way of saying that prices are determined by results. This theory is based on the assumption that we exchange things—natural resources, privileges and products, as well as human services. Very few people ever question this theory, and seek the root of the problem. A closer study will show that there are really but two fundamental elements in the sphere of economics: Natural Resource and Human Work.

Aboriginal peoples everywhere considered the former as belonging, as Thomas Jefferson said, "in usufruct (for use only) to the living," not to any part of it, or for anything other than its use. It is self evident that human beings do not make the natural resources—that these existed before we did, and will exist after we are gone. So that primitive peoples were right in considering the earth and its resources as the free bounties of nature for all who cared to use them.

Products are thus seen to be combinations of natural resources with human work. All production consists in work-

ing. Modern production has become very intricate, through division of labor and exchange. Adam Smith, about a hundred years ago, pointed out how this enabled humans to become skilled and expert in different processes of production, and share with each other the economies of efficiency; and that the differences in different breeds of dogs did not serve them that way, because they were incapable of division and exchange of labor.

He then showed how, "if that state of things" which existed before the appropriation of land and "stocks" (modern "capital") had continued to exist, all such increase in efficiency would have benefited all, by cheapening them—lowering prices. Consumers, as consumers, would get all the gains of efficiency. Why have they not done so?

You would not expect to measure the corn in a bin of mixed corn and oats by using a unit of the mixture to measure with. But that is exactly the principle which the world uses today for measuring what we exchange. That is what every commodity—or resource—unit does. The unit represents both the bounties of nature (and privileges given by legislation) and the human work expended in production. It thereby inevitably puts a price on what is not human work.

True exchange is the service of persons for each other on an equitable basis. The chattel slave devotes a life to serving a master, and is not served in return. The modern industrial slave does likewise, much to the advantage of the master, who does not have to see that the slave can keep enough to live on when no longer able to work. This method of price fixing regulates wages by competition between landless workers for "jobs," and prices of things by "supply and demand" for things. This causes each to seek to control the necessities of the other, through getting a monopoly and legal privileges.

On what terms should anyone be able to command the services of another? Nature furnishes everything we do not do for each other. Human service is the only thing for which we should "pay," and human service is the only thing with which we can "pay" another.

This is the fundamental (root) truth we must recognize before we can settle the money question—the problem of harmonious human association. Price fixing is the key to the solution. The people of the world must come to the realization of this sooner or later. And the forward-looking people will have to bring them to it by public discussion. Why not begin now?

## The Tariff Racket

(Continued from page eight)

H. W. Croft of the Hardware Manufacturing Company, Greenwich, Conn., gave \$10,000. Under the Underwood Act, his products were dutied at 55 per cent but under the Fordney-McCumber Act this 55 per cent was increased by an 11c special duty on each dozen.

William Nelson Cromwell, a sugar magnate of New York gave \$25,000. Under the Underwood (non-special privilege tariff) the rate of duty on staple sugar was seventy-one and a quarter hundredths of a cent a pound. Under both special privilege tariffs (the Fordney-McCumber and Smoot-Hawley acts) this was increased to 1.7125 cents, an increase of 140 per cent.

Clarence Dillon, a director of the Steel and Tube Company of Wilmington, Del., gave \$25,000. Under the Underwood Act tariff on steel products was 10 to 20 per cent. Under the Fordney-McCumber Act this was raised to 25 per cent.

Cecil B. DeMille of Culver City, Calif., gave \$10,000. Under the Underwood bill imported movie films were taxed 2c per linear foot. This was raised to 3c under the Fordney-McCumber bill, a 50 per cent increase.

George Eastman of Rochester, New York, now deceased, gave \$25,000. He was chairman of the Board for Eastman Kodak Co. Under the Underwood Act kodaks were dutied at 15 per cent. Under the Fordney-McCumber bill this was increased to 20 per cent ad valorem.

H. S. Firestone of Akron, Ohio, gave \$25,000. Under the Underwood bill his products were dutied at 10 per cent. Under the Fordney-McCumber bill this was increased to 25 per cent.

Frederick H. Fisher, of New York City, gave \$5,000. He is a director of the Corn Products Refining Company (dextrose). Under the Underwood bill his products were dutied at 1 and one-eighth of a cent per pound but under the Fordney-McCumber bill this was raised to 2c a pound.

John Garrett, a member of an aristocratic banking family of Baltimore, Md., gave \$10,000. He is now Ambassador to Rome.

D. M. Goodrich of Akron, Ohio, gave \$25,000. Under the Underwood bill his products were dutied at 10 per cent. Under the Fordney-McCumber Act this was increased to 25 per cent.

Edward Hines of Evanston, Ill., gave \$5,000. He is a lumber merchant. Under the Underwood Act there was no tariff on lumber but under the Fordney-McCumber Act he receives a tariff of \$1.00 per thousand feet.

Gustav Dahlberg, sugar magnate of Chicago, Illinois, gave \$5,000. Under the Underwood Act sugar was seventy-one and a quarter hundredths of a cent a pound. Under both special privilege tariffs (the Fordney-McCumber and Smoot-Hawley) this was increased to 1.7125 cents, a mere increase of 140 per cent. Mr. Dahlberg also paid Senator Watson, Republican leader, and Secretary of Labor Davis approximately \$4,000 in stock. Senator Watson naturally voted for the sugar tariff.

F. B. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, gave \$10,000. He is president and director of the National Cash Register Company. Under the Underwood Tariff cash registers were duty free. The Fordney-McCumber tariff put a 25 per cent duty on them.

W. A. Pickering of Kansas City, Missouri, gave \$5,000. He is a director of the Pickering Lumber Company. Under the Underwood Act lumber was duty free but the Fordney-McCumber Act put on a tariff of \$1.00 per thousand feet.

Is any more evidence of a colossal racket in the tariff necessary?

## What Fools These Mortals Be

From Plain Talk Magazine

(By Permission)

By JOHN H. STOKES, D.C.

Everything is in a turmoil. Many industries are shut down. People are out of work. Markets are glutted. People are starving. Banks are failing. People are losing their homes. Values have dropped. Prices of commodities are falling. Wages are being reduced, and there is great unrest in the land.

That this condition exists is apparent to all, but ask people what is wrong and no one seems to know. Economists say there is overproduction. Newspapers say there is lack of confidence. Merchants say spend more. Moralists say be less indulgent, save more, and economize. Bankers say stop hoarding.

One class says give employment and another says cut out unnecessary labor, and so the people go ragged and hungry in a condition called overproduction. Mills and factories stand idle and millions are unemployed. These people can't consume because they have no wage. Merchants can't sell because labor has no purchasing power, and so we have a clogging of the industrial and commercial world. What is the matter?

Congress seems to know no more about what to do than does the most ignorant laborer. All it does is run about in a circle, trying to balance the budget, passing out dolo for the bankers, appointing committees to study the unemployment problem, talking about relief for the farmers, discussing prohibition, spending millions and doing nothing, while the people starve, crime increases, and discontent grows every hour. Have we no longer any statesmen in Congress? Is that whole body made up only of politicians?

If you and a hundred others were shipwrecked on a fertile island with a large cargo of supplies and all necessary tools, would you sit around in idleness because there were no markets, no homes, lack of confidence, and no capitalists to give employment?

Not on your life. Every last one of you would set to work building homes, storing up supplies, and cultivating the soil. If any one in the group tried to grab and hoard the tools and supplies you'd put him adrift on a broken spar and introduce true democracy in your camp, would you not?

All this seems quite simple with a small group on a fertile island, doesn't it? Yet should the same principle not apply in a rich, resourceful country, where a whole nation is involved? Why let precedent or names or custom stand in the way of serving the people and bringing system and prosperity out of the present chaos?

In the nation today, we have plenty of idle land and dormant industries to employ every unemployed person in the country if things were put to use. There is ample demand for all the products that could be made if the people had the wage with which to buy. Why are these idle machines and people not put to work?

Is it not simply because some one wants a profit and is not willing to serve the public without it? Is it not the result of private capitalism—private ownership of public utilities on which the life of the nation depends? What is the remedy for the condition? It seems that it should be quite simple if we had statesmen in Congress instead of politicians.

Suppose instead of trying to balance the budget and investigate conditions that everybody knows exists, Congress should pass an emergency law to commandeer

every idle mill, factory, mine and industry in the country, as well as all idle land, and put them in operation by giving employment to every man and woman willing to work.

Would that not immediately solve the employment problem? Would it not start industries humming? Would it not stimulate business at once? Would this not give people something to spend, and is it not certain they would spend it if they had it?

It may be objected that this would be confiscation of property, but it would not. The title would not be affected. The Government would merely put the property to work—a thing the owner seemed unable or indisposed to do. While idle, the property brings the owner no revenue anyway, would he be losing anything by having the property put to work?

The Government might compensate owners for the wear and tear on the property, even to an amount equal to interest on the actual investment involved. Would that not be fair? Would it not be better for the owners than to leave the industries idle? The Government adopts such measures in time of war. Has it not an equal right to do it in time of peace? Does the present emergency not justify such action?

Some one may object that it would cost the Government too much. Why should it? Could not the cost be paid out of the receipts from the sale of the products of the industries thus put in operation? Might this not easily be done and have enough revenue left over to balance the budget besides? Is that not the way other industries take care of their overhead and balance their budgets?

If it is objected that this plan would require working capital—money to pay wages, which would not be immediately available—this objection might be overcome by the Government issuing credit vouchers, labor checks or script for wages instead of money.

These certificates would be good for face value at Government Commissaries, which might be established where goods would be sold to Government employees at something near cost. Negotiable bonds might be issued for a portion of the wage, with which rents and other debts might be paid. Would that not solve this problem?

The objection may be raised that you do not believe in the Government entering business. Why not? You don't object to the Government being in the business of carrying letters, or building roads and canals. You don't object to municipally maintained fire departments or the administration of the police power, do you?

If the state or nation is able to administer the business of government and handle nonproductive industry through taxation, why not enter the business of serving its people with better living conditions without the need of taxation? What is the purpose of government, anyway? Is it not to guard and look after the welfare of its people. With our present profit system breaking down so miserably, is it not time for the nation to step in and try to solve the problem?

In modern times, when our politicians are told that the people are hungry, they shout for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. They would give the people a drink instead of bread. This is a serious problem. Winter is approaching. Something must be done. Serious thought should be given to this question.



## MERGER NO GOOD TO REDUCE TAXES

**Detriment And Hardship  
On Poor Taxpayers  
In The End**

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Iowa,  
Member of U. F. F. A.

Thirty-two states, it is reported, are going to merge their townships and counties, under the guise of tax reduction. Which is only taking control farther away from the people and a tax increase in the end. It is a scheme of the Bureaucrats and the jobholders that have been put onto the taxpayers' back in the last twenty years. Don't be deceived.

Making one county out of four will not reduce your taxes. Doing away with townships will not decrease taxes. Doubling up and destroying our rural schools will not reduce taxes but will be a detriment and a hardship on the poor taxpayers in the end.

We have had all our counties, townships and rural schools for years and taxes were not twenty-five cents per acre on our farms. So you see that those units of government have nothing to do with the increase of taxes. Do not be misled by the Tories, commissions, bureaus and high salaried appointees that you have no control over and lose your right to govern. I will venture to say there is not a farmer or laboring man that was an instigator of this method of tax reduction.

### Consolidated School Costly

Farmers, have you forgotten the misrepresentation and propaganda that was spread to the public when the consolidated school was put over. You all know the falsity of the claims. You know that if you had your old school houses that you would go back to the one room school again. You know that hauling the pupils costs as much as it did to run the district school. Your land tax increased from one dollar to two dollars and a half to four dollars per acre. Which today the farm will not produce enough to pay the tax in many instances. You were told to consolidate and it would reduce taxes.

First, you gave your old school-houses away. You bonded the taxpayers to build a large school building that cost thousands of dollars. Cost more money to furnish the school, haul the pupils, you paid higher salaries for principals and teachers than paid before, and instead of tax reduction you have to pay two dollars to three dollars more tax per acre on your farms.

You merge your county and you will be bonded to build a spacious court house. Then you will have to pay higher salaries to high salaried jobholders. You will have to drive clear out of your community to pay your taxes, or a high salaried dictator will come around to collect them. And a favored few will get the benefit of your tax. The closer you can keep the control of your government to the people, the longer you will have a free government.

### Farmers Not Complaining

The jobholders know they cannot force consolidated schools on the farmer so they are coming with this cry, there are not enough pupils, they should make one district out of every four, which is misleading. Our rural districts are divided as near equal as can be done today. The farmers are not complaining. If at any time a school becomes so small that the pupils can be transported cheaper to a nearby school, the patrons have enough intelligence to transport to a nearby school if it is cheaper and convenient for all concerned. But it is seldom convenient or necessary to use such means.

You can't beat our old form of government. It is the new form of Bureaucratic government, high salaried commissions, county agent system, T. B. eradication, health measures and the enormous sum of money used in our State Colleges and Universities that we are taxed to death to support and which are supposed to be a great benefit to the farmer, WHICH IS BUNK.

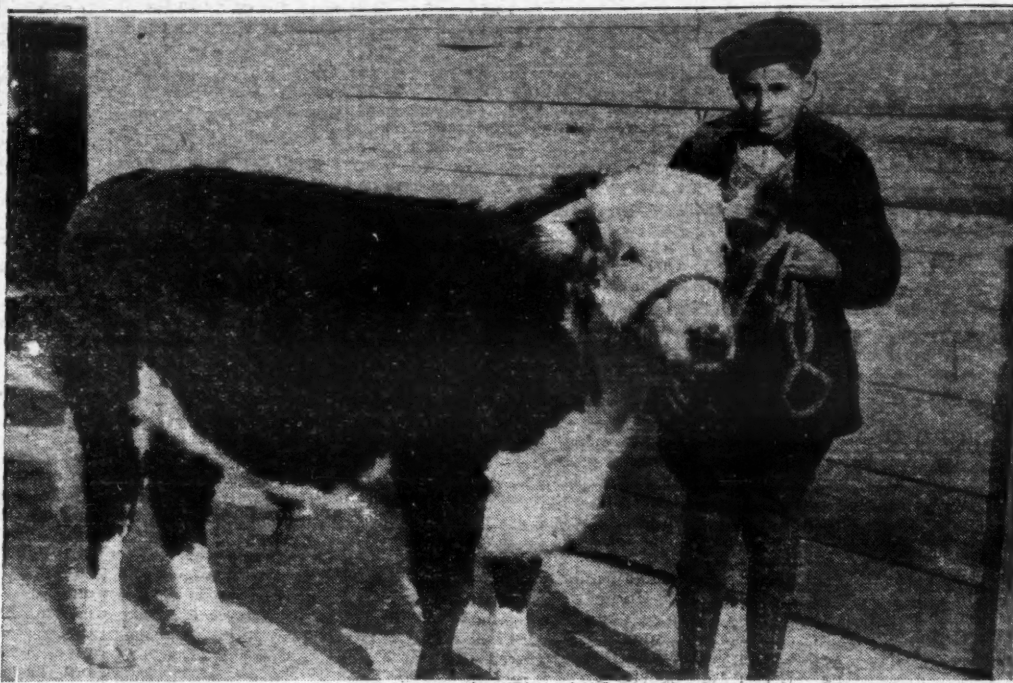
The farmer's condition is the

JOIN NOW

ACT TODAY



## Hereford-Angus Calf Best Entry In Juvenile Class



Kenneth Zink, 14 years old, of Dane county, Wisconsin, with his Hereford-Angus calf, which was declared best entry in juvenile class at the International Live Stock show in Chicago. The calf also will compete for the grand championship.

## MORE THAN 1,000 WHEAT VARIETIES

**Experiments Constantly  
Being Carried On  
To Develop More**

There are more than one thousand varieties of wheat and experiments are constantly being carried on to develop more, according to a bulletin of the service division of The American Agricultural Chemical Company, one of the world's largest manufacturers of fertilizers. Although cultivated before the time of recorded history, great improvement in wheat culture has taken place in the past hundred years, with the result that stronger and more resistant plants with larger grains, are now produced. This improvement of wheat strains is pointed out as one of the factors making possible the present world over-production of wheat. It also has brought about the shifting northward of wheat raising regions of the United States.

Wheat is not native to America, having been introduced into Mexico about 1530 by the Spaniards, and first planted in New England in 1620. It is believed that originally wheat grew wild in the Euphrates and Tigris valleys, although the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station indicates that it may have developed from the "aegilops ovata," a small annual grass of southern Europe, having but one grain in each head. Botanically wheat belongs to the family which comprises rye and barley, characterized by inflorescence in the form of a spike. Couch-grass is a cousin of wheat.

Wheat varieties are popularly classified on time of sowing, as winter or spring wheat; on the color of the grain, as white or red wheat; as hard or soft wheat, according to the characteristic of the grain; on the appearance of the head, as bearded or beardless, and also on the use to which they are put, as bread, cake and macaroni wheat. Although the red varieties of wheat are generally more hardy than the white, the grain is not of as high quality. Wheat grows best on clay, or clay loam soils.

## BILL TO DOUBLE PRICE OF WHEAT

**Farm Relief Measure To  
Be Pushed During  
Short Session**

WASHINGTON — A gigantic farm relief bill, designed to double the price farmers receive for wheat and enlarge their returns from sales of hogs, cotton and tobacco, will be pushed for passage at the short session of Congress.

President-elect Roosevelt is said to have given his approval to the bill under contemplation. Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic House leader, announced details of the measure. It will require wheat processors—millers—to pay into a general funds 42 cents for every bushel of wheat consumed in the United States.

No fee would be paid on exported wheat. As the crop consumed domestically approximates 600,000,000 bushels, some \$252,000,000 would be paid into the

worst in the history of this country. The Agriculture Department has grown in disrepute so that the farmers of two states have asked that it be abolished.

Farmers, no taxpayers' money should be used to support any farm organization of any kind. Let them stand or fall by their own finances.

Remember the Bergman Road law in Iowa. It was going to reduce expenditures in the rural road districts. Did it? I say not. We have greater expense and are getting less road work in a great many of our townships. The same old story, the greater the merger, the greater the overhead. And higher salaries than were paid in the small units of government for the same amount of work.

Township machinery all disposed of and new machinery purchased. Little work done on rural roads. Good for the jobholder and big business but hard on the poor devil that pays the taxes and travels the dirt roads.

fund.

The Secretary of Agriculture in turn would give to wheat producers negotiable certificates covering the portion of their crop consumed in the United States.

On cotton, Rainey proposes that 5 cents a pound be paid by the textile companies into the pool for return to the cotton growers on the amount of cotton consumed in the United States. The same principle would apply on hogs and tobacco.

A single lightning flash during an electric storm may release as many as 1,000,000 kilowatts of electrical power.

The United States consumes more than 800 million tons of coal each year, and each million tons costs the lives of six men.

### HOW TO SKIN A SKUNK

Boys will be boys, and sometimes they catch skunks and want to skin them for their fur. "Boys' Life," the monthly journal of the Boy Scouts of America, and zealously read by thousands of boys throughout the country, gives the following directions for skinning a skunk: With a sharp, thin bladed knife, cut incision from heel of left hind foot. Work the skin from the hind legs and the fleshy base of the tail until the muscular scent glands are exposed below the tail. Cut carefully around the scent glands, but do not squeeze them. Cover up your hands with vaseline or oil to fill up the pores of the skin, warns "Boys' Life," and when this protective coating is removed from the hands, the odor goes with it.

# FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The **U. F. F. A.**

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today.

Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

**JOIN NOW!**

**UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA**

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.  
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.  
Secretary



## Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page four)

same—the Missouri Pacific—from San Antonio to Mexico City—the distance from border at Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City is about same as from Muscatine to Washington, D. C.—about 800 miles—32 or 36 hours by rail—four hours, maybe five by plane.

**HUNDREDS** of letters coming to me asking—WHEN WILL YOU BE ON THE AIR?—I thought it would be Oct. 1 but failed—I have a larger job ahead of me now than ever before—the installation of large powerful engines and generators weighing over 125,000 pounds—and those massive things must be transported nine miles from a railroad—and no auto trucks large enough to do it—so you can see—while you have your problems I have mine—BUT I WILL MOVE THEM and set them up and expect to be on air this year yet—but late—maybe late December.

**HOW WOULD YOU** go about it?—to move those large engines when the weight is in two pieces and cannot be torn apart for light trucking—your thoughts would be interesting—wish you had the job instead of me—instead of buying steel oil tanks—I am building large ones in the ground—concreted—cheaper and stronger—20,000 gallon capacity—will make our own electricity cheaper than the Muscatine power plant can do it—that's worth working for.

**WHAT WOULD YOU** say?—when you first met the President of a foreign country—well—that's my job—this trip to Mexico City is from a direct telegraphic invitation from President Rodriguez to visit him—we have much in common—and I expect big things from our connections—he was just lately made President and is a right hand friend of ex-President Calles—the IRON MAN OF MEXICO—all fine fellows—you would like them all.

**UNEXPECTED** pleasure—this afternoon while sitting in my room at the Ritz, the phone rang and a pleasant voice answered—it was my old friend Judge Rutherford who just arrived from Cuba by boat—you all know of Judge Rutherford—but you must know the man personally before you really know him—he is true blue—made of steel and a fighter from the word go—it matters not what one's thoughts of things may be—if their determination is strong—if they accomplish things—they are to be admired—I had dinner with him today and enjoyed the visit immensely—he is in Mexico spreading his fighting through Latin America and he has a truck load full of his fighting clothes with him—he is a man of force—wish you all could meet him instead of having to only listen to his voice over the air from the many stations he ties up—we will spend the week together here—he had a rough voyage over the water and feeling somewhat "off" today but will be up and going at them Monday over a chain of Mexican stations.

### PLANETARY DISTANCES

The planet whose orbit is nearest that of the earth is Venus. The mean distances of the several planets from the sun are as follows, in millions of miles: Mercury 36, Venus 67.2, Earth 92.9, Mars 141.5, Jupiter 483.3, Saturn 886.1, Uranus, 1,782.8, Neptune 2,796.4.

Our satellite the moon is our nearest neighbor in space, her average distance from us being 239,000 miles. The moon's volume is about 1-49th and her mass about 1-81st that of the earth.

A new record for the Welland Ship Canal was set up recently when the S. S. Mondoo, carrying a grain cargo, passed from end to end of the new waterway in 5 hours 35 minutes.



WHAT HAS HAPPENED

The Governor of the state has threatened to remove Mayor Bobby Kingston on the charges of the Olive Reform Committee unless he gives up his infatuation for Doree Dawn, a "Follies Girl." Hymie Shane, the Mayor's chief assistant, has got Bobby to go to Atlantic City, to be away from the girl and to prepare an answer to the charges. While the Mayor is away Hymie hopes to get the girl married to Fred Fields, a newspaper reporter and former sweetheart of the girl.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

As soon as the Mayor had departed, Hymie went to Fred.

"I want to have a serious talk with you," he said. "Doree don't know it, but she's crazy about you. There has never been anything between her and the Mayor."

"What's on your mind?" Fields asked somewhat incredulous at Shane's remarks.

"Your paper isn't the only one that's threatening to break the story of the Mayor's new infatuation. That would ruin him politically. The only way to stop the story is for her to get married."

"Married?" Fields' heart sank.

"To whom?" he asked weakly.

"To you, of course. You love her, don't you?"

"Of course, I love her. I always have."

"Doree's a smart girl. She'll listen to reason. I got Bobby out of town so we could have a talk with her. Now go over to the phone

private person." She looked at him admiringly. "How greatly you'd miss being His Honor the Mayor. The opening nights with crowds and public appearances, your speeches, the responsibility of running a great city, your police escort, the sirens—especially the sirens, both kinds." She laughed.

"You're really the only siren I care about," he vowed.

"I wish that were true." A knock at the door interrupted a reply. The Mayor opened the door and in walked Fred and Hymie.

"I want to talk to you," Fields declared.

At the same time Hymie got Doree one side. "I've got something terribly important to tell you. The Mayor is in the worst jam he was ever in in his whole life."

"What is it?" she inquired.

"You."

"Hymie put you up to this," the Mayor declared as he faced Fields.

"Don't be a fool," Fields retorted. "The only way you can save yourself politically is to give her up."

"Since when, your sudden interest in my career?" The Mayor was sarcastic.

"I don't give a hoot about your career. It's Doree I'm worried about."

"You ought to. You left a bad



"I shall be happy to perform the ceremony myself—I now pronounce you man and wife."

(Poed by Lee Tracy, Donald Dillaway and Evelyn Knapp)

and call her up. Get her to come down here."

Hymie was proud of himself and the way he was handling things. The Mayor had fallen right into his trap. But Fred was not so keen on calling the girl, before whom he had made such a fool of himself. He realized that his jealousy had caused her to do what she had, and he was ashamed.

Urged by Hymie, Fields called her apartment. The maid answered. Fields asked for Doree. Hymie beamed with satisfaction.

"She's gone!" Fields exclaimed.

"Gone where? Atlantic City!"

"The dirty double-crosser," Hymie exclaimed, sinking into a chair, a picture of gloom. But he was not long in rousing himself into action. He fairly pulled Fields out of the room. "Come on, let's get out of here."

"Where are you going?" the startled Fields inquired, unwilling to be hauled about by the Mayor and his colleagues.

"We're going to Atlantic City, and as quick as we can make it. There's work for us to do there, and plenty of it, too."

Unconscious of the developments at home, Bobby was happy at the seashore resort. He engaged an elaborate suite next to Doree's and then phoned her to visit him and look the place over.

"Listen, Doree, I didn't come down here to prepare any answer to charges. I came down here to figure what's going to happen to you and me. You say the word and I'll chuck everything and we'll be married."

"You can't. It would ruin you in politics," she declared.

"So what?"

"So we'd both be unhappy. Bobby, you're not cut out to be a

impression on her the last time we met."

Fred was contrite. "I know it. I said a lot of things I ought to be sorry for I said then because I was jealous. And I was jealous because I loved her."

"Hasn't it ever occurred to you that I love her too?" The Mayor inquired. "I'm sick of having my life run for me. You can't do this. You can't do that. You mustn't do the other thing. If they want a stuffed shirt for a Mayor instead of a man why don't they throw me out and get one. They can have their job—and I needn't tell them what to do with it." He turned to Fields. "You want to marry her. So do I. We'll both ask her."

"Hey, wait a minute," Fred exclaimed.

"If I'm willing to leave it up to her, you ought to be. Doree! Doree!"

The girl entered the room. Fred commenced, "Doree I—"

An actress of no small ability, and having been thoroughly convinced by Hymie that she should give up the Mayor for his own good, Doree was prepared for the scene.

"Fields tells me that he wants to marry you," explained Bobby.

"I want to marry you, too. Which one of us do you accept?"

"Fields," Doree declared as though there was no doubt in her mind.

"Are you in love with him?" The Mayor inquired, sensing that she was doing it to save him.

"Yes," she quietly replied slipping over to Fred and smiling up at him.

"And you don't love me?"

"No."

"You never were in love with me?"

## STATE CLERK UP FOR CONSPIRACY

Des Moines Attorney Also Accused in Fake Gas Tax Refund

DES MOINES, Ia.—Glen A. Wilson, former clerk in the gasoline tax refund division of the state treasurer's office, was charged with conspiracy in an information filed in municipal court Monday.

Wilson is charged with conspiring with Theodore Wall, Des Moines attorney, to defraud the state out of \$3,200 through a fake gasoline tax refund.

### Johnson's Direction

The charge was placed against Wilson at the direction of Ray Johnson, state treasurer, by R. R. O'Neal and Oscar L. Mead, special investigators. A warrant for Wilson's arrest was in the hands of police.

Charges were placed against Attorney Wall Saturday. The attorney is at liberty under \$1,000 bonds after pleading not guilty and allowing his case to go to the grand jury by waiving preliminary hearing.

### Cites Confession

Wilson, who Treasurer Johnson said made a signed confession involving Wall, lives at 1412 E. Walnut st., and has been employed in the state treasurer's office for a year and a half.

Wilson in his confession is alleged to have admitted that Wall presented the fake refund claim for \$3,200 in the name of a construction company Wall claimed to represent as attorney. Wilson said he took \$1,200 and Wall \$2,000, according to the state treasurer.

### Money Returned

Charges of conspiracy and bribing a public official were placed against Wall.

Wilson returned the \$1,200 to the state treasury and was discharged.

A check of the records of the gasoline refund division of his office has been conducted by Treasurer Johnson for six months. Investigators Mead and O'Neal have been assigned to the investigation for six weeks.

### Wall Arraigned

The transaction on which the charges against Wilson and Wall are based is alleged to have taken place Oct. 15. The investigators became suspicious when they found the claim for the refund on file without an invoice showing the purchase of gasoline attached, they said.

"No. I was just infatuated with you," she confessed. Fred put his arms about the girl. Hymie smiled. He had saved the Mayor.

"Why you—you beautiful liar," Bobby exclaimed. "As if I didn't know that this was all Hymie's idea to save my career." He turned to the man. Shane's heart sank. Would Doree be able to go through with it? Had he made another mistake?

"You lose this time, Hymie," Bobby started toward Doree.

"Bobby, would you believe me if I said I wanted to marry Freddy now?" she asked in a tone that carried conviction.

Fred's heart leaped into his throat. He blushed and felt the blood surging through his veins.

"I wish you would, Doree. I'd try awful hard to make you happy."

Without paying any attention to Fields, Bobby looked the girl squarely in the eye and almost commanded, "Say that again."

"I want to marry Fred now."

"Is that on the level?"

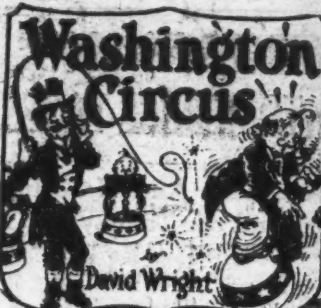
"Sure it's on the level," Bobby took her arm. She tried to pull it away.

"Let me go please."

"All right." The Mayor released her. "I'll make a gesture too. If the happy couple will step into the Mayor's office, I shall be most happy to perform the ceremony myself—I now pronounce you man and wife." He turned away.

"You'll thank me for this someday, Bobby," Hymie predicted as he departed with the Mayor leaving the happy couple to themselves.

(THE END)



(Continued from page two)

prohibiting lottery and contest announcements on radio broadcasts, but will also proceed to authorize a real investigation into the fundamentals and the workings of the present American commercialized radio structure, the only one of its kind in the world.

True, there was a so-called investigation of radio at the last session, but it consisted merely of a compilation of the statements and opinions of the commercial broadcasters themselves. This time Congress wants to hear from the forty million radio listeners, from the men and women who have paid a billion dollars for their receiving sets, who are paying three hundred to four hundred million dollars a year for the operation of these sets and who are now delivered, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of the broadcasting boys. What the listeners will tell Congress will be aptly.

Even H. A. LaFount, acting chairman of the Federal Radio Commission and a staunch friend of the commercial broadcasters, told the radio-station owners the other day that the wrath of the listeners would wreck the broadcasting business unless the broadcasters watched their step.

**THE "LAME DUCKS"** are not quacking very badly as they arrive in Washington. In a sympathetic bystander, knowing something of the financial resources of these men, this biennial spectacle stirs melancholy thoughts. Many of them have given their best years to politics and now, no longer young, face the stiff problem of starting life anew. The great majority of these victims of the late landslide are denied the hope of easing into another government job through appointment. Only deserving Democrats need apply.

One truly deserving Democrat, who because of peculiar conditions in his district, lost out in the spring primaries, is Judge Ewin L. Davis of Tennessee. The country ought not to be deprived of the services of this really constructive statesman and I am glad to be able to report that he is being considered for the chairmanship of the Federal Radio Commission. No man in Congress has a better grasp of the radio situation or more sincerely desires to see radio so regulated that the rights of both the broadcasters and the listening public will be preserved.

**WASHINGTON**—By this time the public is about ready to forget politics for awhile, though it is still exclaiming over the size of the vote Governor Roosevelt received. As a landslide, the election was the most complete ever witnessed, and this generation will probably never see one like it again.

Roosevelt received 28 more electoral votes than Hoover received four years ago—which means that the President obtained 28 fewer votes than were given to Smith. The latter carried eight States in 1928 as compared to Hoover's six this year, the difference between Hoover's 59 and Smith's 87 being accounted for by the small number of votes in the Hoover States.

**WHAT INTERESTS** the country more at this writing is the complete decimation of the Republican opposition in the next Congress. With the Old Guard's leaders all ousted, the party lineup in the next Senate will be 59 Democrats, 36 Republicans and one Farmer-Labor.

Never in the history of the Republican party has it lost so many of its stalwarts in one fell swoop. Its most powerful men went down in the invincible Democratic onslaught—Smoot of Utah, Moses of New Hampshire, Watson of In-

Please turn to page fifteen





## WHAT TO EAT AT CHRISTMAS

By Dr. J. Douglas Thompson

(Continued from last week)

There is no necessity of your having to suffer from this or that condition, for you were born with perfect health and a fine body, and if you still do not possess it, there is no one to blame but yourself. You can be well, and all that it requires of you is to start "eating your way to health." The human body is made up of the same sixteen chemical elements that are found in the soil, and there is no creature living on this planet whose body does not contain these same sixteen elements, the names of which are as follows: Phosphorus, sodium, silicon, potassium, sulphur, lime, magnesium, carbon, chlorine, manganese, nitrogen, iodine, oxygen, hydrogen, iron and fluorine. It is these sixteen chemical elements which are derived from the foods that you eat each day, that go to nourish each and every one of the various tissues of your body and keep them up to par.

For instance, take iodine as a matter of illustration. Your body must have iodine, and unless it gets it through the foods that you eat you are going to develop what is known as an iodine deficiency, the result of which is an enlargement of your thyroid gland. As another illustration, take iron. Your blood must have iron, and although the quantity is small, it is one of the principal components that the body absolutely cannot do without. This iron must be obtained through the food that you eat. Foods that do not contain iron, if eaten constantly, cause one to develop an iron deficiency, the result of which will be the lowering of your blood pressure, the depletion of your vitality, exhaustion, and then... disease. These two illustrations are but concrete foundations upon which disease gets its start in life. Health is only obtained through the food that you eat, and can never be supplied by any artifice without injuring your body.

When you are "eating your way to health" you have automatically stopped digging your way to the grave. Christmas will shortly be upon us. Let us consider the wholesome foods... those that not only look good, taste good, but are good. For, if there is ever a time when carefulness should be the watch word of every kitchen, it is at the festive season of the year. Therefore, nothing is more appropriate at this time than a set of rules not only governing the foods which will help us better our health, but materially make our Christmas season of the year one to be long enjoyed and never forgotten. Here are a group of menus which will make this really come true... menus prepared especially for the holiday season which can be used in every home to the betterment of everyone's health.

### HOLIDAY MENUS

#### Christmas Dinner Menu Containing Meat

Pineapple cottage cheese salad with mayonnaise  
Celery consommé  
Celery stalks Ripe olives  
Roast turkey, squab, chicken or duck with spinach dressing  
Steamed celery Steamed spinach  
Whole wheat bread, roll with butter  
Jello with whipped cream

#### Recipes For Above Menu

Spinach dressing—One cup of finely chopped spinach, one cup of whole wheat bread crumbs, one-half a cup of diced celery, one cup of wild rice (previously cooked very soft), and one-half cup of finely minced ripe olives. Moisten thoroughly with plain vegex broth and stuff fowl as directed.

Special—The vegetables may be changed about as desired, always making certain, however, never to use potatoes or carrots, or any

one of the starchy vegetables similar to those mentioned, with this dinner.

#### Christmas Dinner Menu Containing Meat Substitutes

Surprise salad with whipped cream or mayonnaise dressing  
Cream of Spinach soup  
Celery stalks Ripe olives  
Assorted nuts  
Mock veal or vegetable loaf roast with mushroom gravy  
Stuffed artichoke hearts  
Stuffed tomatoes  
Pineapple whip with whipped cream

#### Recipes For Above Menu

Whipped cream—Into one pint of whipping cream add the yolks of three eggs and four table-spoonsful of honey. Whip slowly to the desired consistency.

Mayonnaise Dressing—Raw egg yolks well beaten. Then add the salad oil in tablespoonful quantities at a time, beating between intervals, and then add chopped olives and lemon juice, sufficient to flavor, in place of vinegar, etc.

Surprise Salad—Make a nest of crisp lettuce leaves and celery. Add assorted chopped nuts (unsalted), diced apple, and pineapple. Serve with whipped cream and decorate with a maraschino cherry.

Cream of Spinach Soup—Use milk as the creaming substance.

Mock Veal Roast—Three hard boiled eggs, one teaspoonful of vegex, one-half of a cup of pecans, one-quarter of a cup of almonds, three eggs, two cups of unpeeled rice, cooked well, one-quarter of a cup of walnuts, two cups of dried whole wheat bread crumbs. Put bread crumbs in a sauce pan, and cover with water. Boil for five minutes. Remove from the fire and add the nuts which you have ground in a meat grinder, the unpolished rice, the hard boiled eggs chopped fine, and the vegex dissolved in a little hot water. Stir mixture well and add the three raw eggs. Shape this into a loaf. Brush with butter and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Serve hot with spinach or any one non-starchy vegetable.

Vegetable Loaf—Two carrots, two stalks of celery, one-half a cup of peas, one-half a teaspoonful of vegetable salt, one-half a cup of small mushrooms, one-half a cup of string beans, one table-spoonful of butter, one cupful of whole wheat bread crumbs. Cut all vegetables into small pieces, and cook until they are soft. Mix with bread crumbs and vegetable salt, and put into baking dish. Dot the top with butter and bake until brown. Grated cheese may be sprinkled over the top of the loaf if desired, or mushroom gravy may be used.

Mushroom Gravy—Place a cup of water into a shallow pan over a low flame. Into this stir one teaspoonful of Vegex or Savita. Then add one table-spoonful of butter, stirring to mix all ingredients together. To this add enough whole wheat flour to make the desired consistency of gravy. Stir constantly, adding water if necessary. Flavor with celery salt. Add two table-spoonsful of minced parsley and one cup of cooked mushrooms and serve.

Stuffed Tomatoes—Use one large smooth tomato for each serving, cutting the top off same and scooping out a part of its inner contents. Fill the tomato with diced celery, mealy egg yolk, and tomato pulp mixed with mushroom gravy. Garnish with crisp parsley and bake in a shallow pan with a small quantity of water in bottom of same to prevent burning or sticking. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Here you have two ideal types of Christmas dinner menus which contain meat in reasonable quantities with plenty of roughage in the form of raw and cooked vegetables, or meatless, but substituting the meats with the meat substitutes in the form of eggs, cheese, nuts, etc. Both of these menus can be used in any home to the advantage of bettering one's health, and with the feeling that through their use, better health is awaiting one. Along with holiday menus it is always best to

## Balanced Diet In Winter Protects Health In Spring

Our diet in winter has much to do with our health in the spring. The "tired feeling" that comes with the first warm days may have nothing to do with the weather, but instead may be caused by a lack of the right variety of foods in winter. Now, is the time to take stock of winter food prospects.

Lack of the necessary variety in diet is more likely in winter because some of the important "protective" foods are then out of season in many parts of the country, and therefore are more expensive. But some way must be found of supplying, if not those foods, then their equivalent in food value, all the year round and at all levels of cost. That is the task cut out for the housewife, and it is not simple if food money is scarce, says the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Nutritionists in the Bureau of

use certain rules covering the meal itself, which are as follows:

1. Chew all food well.
2. Never use anything ice cold or very hot.
3. Take plenty of time to eat.
4. Do not use beverages at meal time, but if you must use them, drink sparingly.
5. Do not eat between meals.
6. Always arise from the table hungry.
7. Take a short walk after a heavy dinner, as this materially helps digest your food.
8. Nothing promotes better digestion more than the use of a good, humorous, story or a clean joke. Indulge freely in laughter. It is a splendid digestive aid and will make your Christmas a merrier one than you have enjoyed for many, many years, with the New Year's resolution of starting to "eat your way to health."

Home Economics have worked out weekly food budgets for families of different size and make-up, at various levels of cost. The specialists know that each person in the family must have approximately so many calories of body fuel each day, according to age, sex, and degree of activity. They know that the body must have certain food substances to build or repair its blood, bone, and muscle. They know that certain "protective" substances regulate the body and help to build resistance to disease. When their calculations are complete the specialists are able to suggest a weekly market list which will include common articles of food that contain the necessary variety and proportions of the required food substances; i.e., carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals, and vitamins. This market list will furnish a balanced diet including fuel foods, building foods, and protective foods.

It is the protective foods, particularly vegetables and fruits, that are likely to appear on the table too seldom in winter. Green leafy vegetables, with their vitamins, their calcium, iron and other mineral salts, are just as necessary when out of season as in summer when the gardens are growing; but out-of-season foods as a rule cost more. One of the cheapest of all vegetables, however, is cabbage, which is always stored for winter use, and comes at the top of the list for protective values. In mild climates turnip tops and collards also can be available most of the year, and spinach is cheap in some localities.

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes are high in protective value, Irish potatoes for vitamin C, and sweetpotatoes for vitamins A and

C. Turnips and carrots also are protective foods, yellow turnips and carrots being rich especially in vitamin A. Dried beans and peas are important for their protein as well as for their minerals and vitamins, although they do not contain the "complete" protein of milk, meat and eggs.

Tomatoes, canned or fresh, are so high in vitamin content that they rank with cabbage and other green leaves as protective foods; and nothing, by the way, is easier to serve than tomato juice as a cocktail, and, in the large cans now on the market, the juice costs little more than canned tomatoes. Although classed as a vegetable, tomatoes are really fruit, and may be used for the same purposes wherever fruits are lacking. The vitamin value of tomatoes is about the same as that of oranges and grapefruit.

The citrus fruits—oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, lemons—are rich sources of vitamins. Dried fruits, although they have lost much of their vitamin content, are still good sources of minerals. Raisins, prunes, dried apricots especially are important for their iron. Among the cheaper canned fruits, peaches and pineapple retain much of the food value of the fresh fruit.

In short, the bureau's advice is this: Do not fail to eat vegetables and fruits as regularly in winter as in summer. The more limited the family purse, the more uneconomical it is to spend that precious food money for a one-sided diet, too heavy with breads, cereals, fats and sweets, and lacking in vegetables and fruits.

### CLASS DISTINCTION

Mary—Is the doctor treating her for nervousness?

Jane—No, she is rich enough to have psychoneurosis.

Many doctors are now having their patients say "ee" instead of "ah." "Ow" however, remains the standard for the patient on receiving his bill.

Seaweed is a digestive aid to the human system.

## Cancer Is CURABLE AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL

Let no one tell you that the Baker Hospital is not curing Cancer and other ailments. We invite your most scrutinous investigation. Come to the Hospital and visit with our patients, consult the physicians in charge. To further describe our work, we have prepared a beautiful catalog showing pictures of the Hospital located on the Mississippi River—pictures of the scenery it commands.

## Cancer, Hemorrhoids (Piles), Hernia, All Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Blood, Skin, and Stomach Ulcers.

AND ALL KINDRED DISEASES

## FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA and TREATMENTS

WHICH CAN ONLY BE SECURED AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL. NO OTHER HOSPITAL IN IOWA, HAS THE FORMULA OR RIGHT TO THESE TREATMENTS AS I HAVE BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS PROCURED THIS EXCLUSIVE RIGHT.

## Baker Hospital

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**NOTICE!**

**NORMAN BAKER**

**WILL SOON BE  
HEARD OVER**

**XENT**

Would you like to help complete America's Largest  
Radio Station?

**We Need More Money**

To complete construction to full capacity of 150,000  
watts, no stock for sale—will accept loans and pay  
6% and share in 10% bonus.

**READ**

I am president and general manager and hold stock in the COM-  
PANIA INDUSTRIAL UNIVER-  
SAL of MEXICO, which has re-  
ceived from the Mexican Government a permit to build  
a 150,000 watt Radio Station called "XENT" to operate  
on 1115 kilocycles, UNLIMITED TIME day and night.

This is the largest permit ever granted by Mexico for  
a radio station and will be THREE TIMES stronger  
than any station in the United States the largest to date  
being 50,000 watts on regular broadcast. The cost will  
be about \$225,000 when all complete. Construction is  
nearing completion. Two large 300 feet towers  
are now completed and erected. These powerful  
insulators alone withstanding 75,000 lbs. pressure costs  
over \$1000.00.

A 75-acre site was purchased on the main paved high-  
way from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Mexico, Mexico's  
gateway, and oil and natural gas may be found on our  
site when drilling commences.

The first building of fireproof construction, 72x72 feet  
square, housing the transmitter and power apparatus is  
just about finished, and the reception and studio build-  
ings will soon be completed. Every effort is being made  
to be on the air the latter part of this month.

The latest transmitter apparatus which has been under  
construction for the first 50,000 watt unit is now ready  
for installation.

Advertising time over this powerful station as strong  
as a chain hookup and price per hour will be about  
\$1000.00.

We need about \$50,000 to complete this station and  
I am asking my friends to loan me this money and the  
Company has agreed to set aside 10 per cent of the net  
profits, of the Radio Station during the period your loan  
is outstanding, to be divided among all lenders in pro-  
portion to their loans and in addition I will pay you SIX  
PER CENT on your loan. I will issue you my personal  
promissory note for 8-12-18 or 24 months at 6 per cent  
with the bonus giving you any maturity you wish. I

will accept any amount from TEN DOLLARS UP. Don't  
send your money to the Company or to me, but cut and  
sign the coupon opposite, attach your bank draft, Post-  
office or Express Money Order and forward to the Banco  
Mercantil De Laredos, Box 762, Laredo, Texas, to be de-  
livered to me upon my acceptance and delivery to said  
bank, of my personal promissory note as stated to be  
forwarded immediately to you.

This is your opportunity to help me put this station  
on the air and if you wish your name will be announced  
over this station with our appreciation. Remit now and  
get 6 per cent with a bonus. Further information may  
be secured by writing me in care of the Banco Mercantil  
De Laredos, Box 762, Laredo, Texas.

NORMAN BAKER.

**CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TODAY---Any Amount**

To Banco Mercantil De Laredos, Box 762, Laredo, Texas

I desire to assist MR. NORMAN BAKER in building AMERICA'S  
LARGEST RADIO STATION, and I therefore enclose, as a loan to him,  
New York draft, United States P. O. or American Railway Express Money  
Order. (Do not remit by International Money Order) for \$..... and  
authorize you to deliver this draft or money order to him upon his de-  
livery to you of his personal promissory note for the sum of \$.....,  
payable \_\_\_\_\_ months after date with six per cent interest pay-  
able annually together with his agreement to set aside 10 per cent of the  
net profit of said Radio Station during the period said loan is outstanding  
for the benefit of the lenders who aid in the erection thereof. You are  
instructed to forward to me immediately this said promissory note.  
Said 10 per cent of the net profits to be distributed among the lenders in  
ratable proportion to their loans.

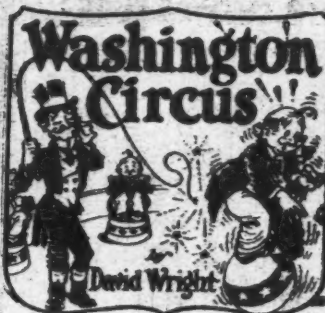
This offer is subject to Mr. Baker's acceptance at Nuevo Laredo,  
Mexico and if not accepted by him in \_\_\_\_\_ days you are to return  
enclosed draft to me.

Signature.

For Address

SHALL WE MENTION YOUR NAME ON THE AIR? \_\_\_\_\_





(Continued from page twelve)

diana, Bingham of Connecticut and Oddie of Nevada. With Shortridge, defeated in the September primary, a victim of the gathering storm that reached its full fury in November, the spokesmen of Republican reaction are pretty well out of the way, and many new faces will be seen in the old seats.

**THE RIDDLING of the Old** Guard in the House was also severe. Some two dozen seats in that branch are still in doubt as this is being written, but even at that, the Democrats will have more than 300 votes.

Most of the Senate and House Democrats have either been long-standing opponents of Prohibition or are certain to fulfill the pledge of their party by voting for repeal. With Wet Republicans who are as eager to end the Noble Experiment, it is probable that modification of the Volstead act will be voted as soon as the new Congress is sworn in, if the short session of the present Congress refuses to act.

**THE WETS** in the present Congress will attempt to get action in December. They will claim that the Democratic landslide carried with it a mandate for repeal of Prohibition, and will point to the fact that eleven States either repealed their own "baby Volstead" acts or went on record as favoring repeal of the Prohibition amendment.

Opposition to such action will be heard from Borah and Smoot, but it is predicted that many of the "lame ducks" who ascribe their defeat partially to the Republican platform "straddle" on the issue are ready to raise ructions under the leadership of Senator Bingham. Secretary Mills, himself a wet who for expediency's sake talked for the plank prepared under Hoover's direction, is reported to be ready to urge modification at once.

Some of the political racketeers who have been voting dry and drinking wet in present and previous Congresses will be watching their step from now on. Representative William E. Evans of California is reported to have had a narrow squeak in his district. He won re-election, but by a greatly reduced majority in a Republican stronghold. I am told that if his opponent, Major Albert Hadley, had made a more aggressive campaign he could have easily beaten Evans. It is to be regretted that he didn't; for Evans is accounted one of the most colorless members of the House. If my memory serves me, he has never made a speech of any importance, and last session the only time his voice was heard was when he interrupted an important debate to introduce somebody of no consequence from California.

**OBSERVERS** ... and know? Here in the capital are conjecturing upon the speech Senator C. C. Dill of Washington made over a nation-wide National Broadcasting hookup on election eve. He was introduced by none other than Merlin H. Aylesworth, president of N.B.C., and his speech was one long panegyric of the radio monopoly's benevolence.

Aside from the many inaccurate statements Dill made, observers here are wondering just what is "in the air" so far as Dill's relation to pending radio legislation is concerned. Aylesworth gave him full credit as "the father of the Radio Act," conveniently forgetting the work which Representative Ewin Davis of Tennessee did to curb monopolistic tendencies.

**DILL IS** supposed to be lined up with those members of both branches who are fighting to break the grip of the radio monopoly. But those who have been

## CLASSIFIED

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**CREAM WANTED**—Highest cash prices. Jersey Cream Line Dairy, Cor. 5th and Mulberry, Muscatine, Iowa. Phone 737

**WHITE ROCKS** and Buff Orpington Pullets, Indian Runner Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Hugo Jahr Poultry Farm, Wilton Jct., Iowa. Phone 90.

**USED MACHINES**—McCormick-Deering 10-20 Tractor, 1 McCormick Big 6 Mower, 1 Endgate Lime Spreader. Muscatine Implement Co.

**RAISE RABBITS** for Gebhardt. You should make \$1,000.00 a year on 100 rabbits. We buy all you raise. Gebhardt Rabbit Farm, Muscatine, Iowa.

**MRS. VIOLET** Spiritualist and Medium. Gives Readings on all affairs of life. Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Located at 419 E. Front Street, Muscatine.

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watching his gyrations for many months are now left with no doubt as where Dill stands. They say his opposition to the radio monopoly has not more significance than his supposed opposition to the Power Trust, an issue which first projected him into public prominence in his home State and helped to land him in the Senate.

Dill's flowery praise of radio monopoly as "the American system" was pretty far-fetched, considering that he knows the real set-up and its dangers. His assertion that no candidate was cut off when his radio time had expired but was permitted to continue his address until he had finished it was considerably at variance with the facts. President-elect Roosevelt undoubtedly will not forget that he was shut off the air before he had completed one of his most important speeches of the campaign—that delivered at Portland, Ore., on the subject of public utilities.

How Senator Dill could have forgotten it is a mystery, unless he has some reason for deliberately soft-pedaling the fact in the hope that the public will have forgotten the discourtesy to Mr. Roosevelt and the irritating reaction the millions of Americans felt who were listening in when the Governor was about to sum up his program for dealing with public utilities.

(Ventura Free Press Service)

## NOTICE!

### MUSCATINE SHOE SHOP

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**Has Reduced Prices.**

Ladies' Soles .50c

Men's Soles .75c

Men's Rubber

Heels . . . . .40c



## Can the American Government Endure? No! Says Judge Rutherford

Judge Rutherford says in his talk of June 26th over a national chain of radio stations as follows: We quote from Judge Rutherford's talk—

"Today there is no true patriotism among the rulers of the nation. It is now impossible for the people to elect men to public office and to expect them to enact just laws and to administer the affairs of the government for the general welfare."

"Big Business has no regard for the rights of the common people."

"It controls the two major parties of America and elects at will the public men to office who will best serve their selfish interests. Big Business controls the army and the navy, the guns and the ammunition and the police power of the nation."

"Satan has used commerce, politics and religion that he might get complete control of the human race and defame the name and Word of Jehovah God. For this reason, it is written in the Bible (1 John 5:19), 'The whole world is now under the wicked one,'"

"The rulers have been duly informed and duly warned that Jehovah God's kingdom is here. They have refused to give heed. They disregard the Word of God and go on with their imperfect schemes, and will continue to try one after another, all of which shall fail."

"The greatest crisis of the ages is now upon the world, and this includes the American government."

"The clergy, while claiming to represent God, in fact represent the Devil and his organization. In order that the people might hear the truth and determine this matter for themselves, recently I challenged the combined clergy to select their best man to debate this question by radio. Charged with misrepresenting God and serving Satan these gentlemen should either come forward and prove their falsity of the charge, or, failing in that, should cease to hold themselves out as teachers of the Word of God. Jehovah foretold the outcome of such a challenge and the attitude that would be assumed by the preachers when he caused His prophet Jeremiah to write, at chapter 51 verse 30: 'The mighty men of Babylon (Satan's organization) have forborn to fight; they have remained in their holds; their might hath failed. Let the people take note of this fact.'"

"In 1917 Big Business, for ultraselfish reasons, needlessly and wantonly forced the American nation into the World War, which resulted in the greatly increased wealth and power of a few men and made serfs and paupers of many millions of people."

"With grasping arms like the tentacles of a mighty octopus, Big Business has laid hold upon practically all of the visible wealth of the nation."

"The American government has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It cannot endure. Together with all other nations, it soon shall fall. Such fall will be in spite of everything Big Business, politics and clergymen, the military and the 'strong-arm-squad,' and the Devil and all of his hosts can do to hold together the oppressive rule. It must and will fall because Jehovah God's kingdom is here. Hasten to make shelter under Jehovah's kingdom."

"The same selfish interests own and control the professional clergymen and these men make merchandise of the Word of God in order to keep the people in ignorance and in subjection to the ruling powers. Thus it is plainly seen that the power of the government is centralized in the hands of a very few."

"Within a short time Jehovah God will destroy the Devil and his entire organization."

"Jehovah made this earth for man to live upon in peace and plenty, health and happiness; and under the reign of Christ, He declares, the earth shall yield her increase, and God shall bless the people, and all in the earth shall know Him."

If you want to get a copy of the Golden Age Magazine which contains this talk of Judge Rutherford, write to the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, New York.

We might also suggest that you tune in every SUNDAY at 5:30 to 5:45 o'clock and hear JUDGE RUTHERFORD over

**WOC, Davenport & WHO, Des Moines, 1000 kc**

**Don't Forget to Tune in Every Sunday Evening and Hear Judge Rutherford**

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### President Elect On A Vacation In The South



(Acme Photo)

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, her daughter, Mrs. Anna Dall, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Gus Gennerich, bodyguard of President elect, at the Roosevelt home in Warm Springs, Ga., after their arrival last week in the South.

### World Flyer Greeted On Arrival Home



(Acme Photo)

Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau (center), German world flyer, being met by his wife and some of his friends as he arrived at his native city, Warnemuende, recently.

### Warsaw Unveils War Memorial



(Acme Photo)

Scene during the dedication of a monument erected in Warsaw, Poland, in memory of 365 Polish flyers who lost their lives in the war. The monument is the work of Prof. Edward Wittig.

### Illness Fatal



(Acme Photo)

Senora Lednor Llorente de Calles, wife of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former president of Mexico, died on Friday. She was 30 years old and the general's second wife and the mother of two small children.

### Freed From Jail By Governor



(Acme Photo)

Col. Zack Miller of the 101 ranch was released on Monday from jail at Newkirk, Okla., under a pardon of Gov. W. H. Murray. The sentence was imposed on Saturday for contempt of court growing out of Miller's failure to pay temporary alimony to Mrs. Margaret Blevins-Miller.

### Slain



(Acme Photo)

Frances Rempfer, 15 years old, of Newton, Pa., who was found shot to death in woods near her home two weeks after she had disappeared. Her body was found by a posse.

### Winning Hereford Of Live Stock Exhibit



(Acme Photo)

William Largent of Merkel, Tex., with his Hereford steer, Texas Special, which was picked as the grand champion at this year's live stock show, the highest award of the annual exhibition.

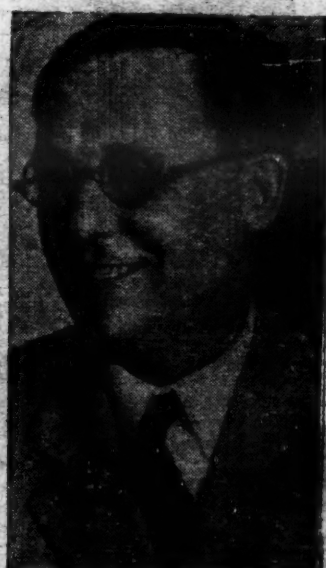
### Musical Prodigy



(Acme Photo)

Eight year old Sheila Mossman of London, England, whose talent is so marked that she has been selected for a scholarship at the Royal College of Music. At the age of 3 Sheila executed the "Minuet in G," by Beethoven, without a mistake. At 6 she composed two studies and now has six more to her credit.

### Loses Radio Appeal



(Acme Photo)

The Rev. R. P. Shuler, of Los Angeles, who was barred from radio broadcasting on Monday by decision of Appeals court in Washington, D. C.